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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOBODY'S DARLING.

Little and pallid, and poor and shy
With a downcast look in her soft gray eye,
No scornful toss of a queenly head,
But a drooping bend of the neck instead!
No ringing laugh, and no dancing feet,
No subtle wiles, and abandon sweet
No jewels costly, no garments fine—
She is Nobody's Darling—but mine!

No "Dolly Varden" coquettish airs;
No high-heel boots to throw her down stairs;
No yachting jacket and nautical style,
With a sailor's hat that she calls her "tile."
But "Lady" is stamped on her quiet brow;
And she crept in my heart I can't tell how,
Not made to dazzle not born to shine—
Nobody's—nobody's Darling—but mine!

No saucy, ravishing girlish grace,
But a settled calm on the sweet pale face;
No sparkling chatter and repartee;
Very silent and still is she.
White and still is my pearl of pearls,
Yet to me she seemeth the queen of girls;
Why I love her I can't define,
For she's Nobody's—nobody's Darling—but mine!

Were riches hers, or a beauty rare,
She would lose her charm, become less fair;
Were rings to shine on those fingers small,
They could not add to their grace at all.
She would learn to smile and to speak by rule,
In the foolish book of Dame Fashion's School
And the world to spoil her would soon combine;
Now she's Nobody's Darling—but mine!

LA BELLE TURQUE.

THE STORY OF THE PRINCESS CECILE.

Of all the wandering claimants to royalty, scions of kings "retired from business," *soi-disant* regal pretenders, false or real—whether like Perkin Warbeck, or the six Demetriuses of Russia, some more recent *pseudo* heirs of the house of Stuart who figured in Austria after the *Quarterly* drove them out of Scotland, "the Duke of Normandy" in London, and so forth, who have appeared from time to time, none have had so marvellous a story to tell as the Princess Cecile, "La belle Turque," as she was named, who, announcing herself, in two volumes octavo, to be a daughter of the deposed sultan Achmet III. took the heedless world of Paris by surprise, about a hundred years ago, and whose narrative has frequently been classed with romances, though it came forth as a veritable history.

The editor, who guaranteed its truth, was a man of veracity and credit in his day; and he urged upon the public, that however extraordinary and romantic her adventures might appear, they were, nevertheless, strictly fact, and in a letter addressed to the editors of the *Journal de Paris*, in 1787, he added, that in that year, the lady was still alive in the French capital, "and, notwithstanding her advanced age, in the enjoyment of good health."

It is singular that her narrative, whether false or true, as given by herself and "M. Buisson, Litteraire, Hotel de Mesgrigny, Rue des Poitevins,"—as it would furnish materials for the largest three-volume novel—escaped the eyes of Alexandre Dumas, or Viscount d'Arlincourt, as it is full of adventure of the most stirring kind, and told briefly runs thus:—

The introductory part of her story, in which the names of persons of rank are concealed, contains, necessarily, the adventures of her governess, or nurse, by whom she was first abducted and brought to France.

It would appear that about the year 1750, a M'lle Emilia (*sic*) daughter of a surgeon in the French seaport town of Genes, was, with her lover, a young Genoese named Salmoni, in a pleasure boat upon the Mediterranian, a little way from the coast, when notwithstanding "la terreur du nom de Louis XIV.," they were pounced upon by some Turkish corsairs—a common enough event in those days, and one not infrequent after Lord Exmouth demolished Algiers.

This occurred in the dusk; and the voice of Salmoni, who had been singing, is supposed to have first attracted them. Being armed, the Italian defended his love and his life with courage, but fell severely wounded, and was left for dead at the bottom of his boat, which floated away, the sport of the waves, while Emilia was carried off, and in consequence of her great beauty, was sold, at Constantinople, under the name of Fatima, for the service and amusement of Achmet III., who, in consequence of her accomplishments, made her a species of governess to his children, instead of retaining her among the odalisques in the seraglio. This must have been subsequent to 1703, when Achmet began his troublesome reign.

She was in this situation of trust, when Salmoni, who had never forgotten her, after a long and unsuccessful search through many seaport towns in the Levant—a veritable pilgrim of love—accidentally discovered, by a casual conversation with a Turkish seaman, where she was, and how occupied; for this man had been one of the corsair's crew.

Disguised as a Turk, and giving out that "he was the father of Fatima, the trusted slave," Salmoni found means to communicate with her through an *itchcoglan*, one of the slaves or pages attached to the seraglio, and they were thus enabled to see each other and converse, their hasty meetings being but stolen moments of tenderness and joy.

Emilia was now in attendance upon a little daughter of Achmet III., born in 1710, and then six months old. Her mother was the Sultana Aski, formerly a Georgian slave, and then one of the kadines or wives of the sultan, ladies whose number rarely exceeds seven. Emilia was high in favor with both Achmet and this sultana, as she had been particularly serviceable to the latter at the birth of the child, through some little skill she had acquired from her father, the surgeon; thus the confidence they reposed in her, and the authority she possessed over all the people in and about the seraglio, facilitated the execution of these plans for an escape, suggested and urged by Salmoni.

With a view to this end, she desired the *bastonghi* or head-gardener, to make a see-saw, which was in the gardens, so high that she—and her pupils, probably—might see the whole city from the lofty wall that girds this place, where still the trees planted are always green, that the inhabitants of Galata and other places may no see the ladies at their lonely promenades. Aided by this see-saw, she dropped over the wall a billet to Salmoni, desiring him to procure a ladder, "a steel-yard" to fix it to the masonry, to make arrangements with a ship captain, and, when all was prepared, to wait her beneath the wall of that terrible Serai Bournous, which no slave-woman had ever yet left alive.

Salmoni promptly obeyed her instructions; he discovered a ship for the Levant, and by a note tossed over the wall, informed her of the night, and the very hour of their departure

She was in the act of reading this note—probably not for the first time—when the Sultan Achmet suddenly entered her apartment; and she had barely time to toss it, unseen, into a porphyry vase; for this billet, if discovered, might have consigned her to the bowstring of the *capidgibashi* or the sack of the black *channatoraga*, and its concealment forms an important feature in the story of the fugitives.

The hour—almost the moment—for flight had arrived, and Salmoni, she knew, awaited her below the garden wall; yet, amid all the terror and anxiety of the time, so strong was Emilia's love for the little baby girl, of whom she had the chief care, that she resolved to convey the child away with her, and hoped eventually to rear it as a Christian. Collecting all her jewels, and those which Achmet had already lavished on the infant, she took with them the silken *fetfa*, or record of its birth, and to be brief, escaped unseen by means of the steel yard and ladder.

As she descended, the latter was held for her by a person in a gray cloak, whom she believed to be Salmoni, and into whose arms she was consequently, about to throw herself, when another man started forward, and plunged a sword into his breast. He fled, and a cry escaped Emilia, who fell to the ground, but at that moment the captain of the vessel, by which Salmoni had arranged they should escape, rushed up, and, tearing off the mufflings of the fallen man, merely exclaimed, "It is *not* he!" and bore her off to the seashore.

An alarm had been given. There was no time to wait for the absent Salmoni; she was placed at once on board the vessel, which immediately sailed and made all speed to leave the Golden Horn behind. She proved to be a small craft belonging to Bayonne, commanded by a young captain from Dieppe; who ultimately landed Emilie and her charge at Genes, where her first care was to have the little *Turque* baptized according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

This, it is recorded, was done by the cure of St. Eulalie de Genes, who named her Marie Cecile; and in honor of an event so remarkable, a salute was fired by the cannon of the chateau and those of the ramparts of the fort; and three religeuses, named respectively La Mere St. Agnes, La Mere St. Modeste and La Mere de l'Humilite, are mentioned as having taken a deep interest in the escaped fugitive and her charge, who was kept in ignorance of her origin till her fifteenth year.

We know not how many daughters Achmet III. is said to have had; but in a letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, dated from Adrianople, she writes of his eldest being betrothed in marriage to Behram Bassa, then the reigning court favorite, and translates a copy of verses he had addressed to her.

Cecile was now taken to several European courts, "at which"—according to the narrative—"she was received with all the honors due to her illustrious rank.". In Russia she was presented to the Czar Peter I. (who died in that year); but in England she would seem to have contented herself with a short residence at a coffee-house (*cafe*), in Covent Garden. Among other sovereigns, she was presented to Pope Clement XI., at Rome, where her beauty, which she inherited from her Georgian mother, especially the profusion of her requisite hair, began to surround her with snares and perils.

In Rome, her guardian, Emilia, had the joy of once more meeting Salmoni. The man who had been stabbed beneath the seraglio wall had not been he, but the Turkish corsair, through whom he had first traced her there, and who had hoped to make profit out of the intended escape by threacherously revealing it to the Sultan; and for this purpose he had plotted with a female slave attached to the palace. This woman, through whose hands the important billet passed, had artfully erased the hour of twelve, fixed by Salmoni, and substituted *eleven*. Hence, though the sailor had full time to make the attempt, he failed in the execution of his purpose; so now, after all their perils, Salmoni and Emilia were married in the Eternal City, where the love affairs of "La belle Turque" speedily began to attract notice.

First, we are told that a duke fell in love with her; but she made him her friend, assuring him that he could never be more to her, as she had already become inspired by a passion for a handsome young Knight of Malta, who hoped soon to be absolved from his vow of celibacy. While waiting for this, the knight's father, old Prince———, as mischance would have it, became enamoured of her; reckless that he was rival of his son; and, to avoid his importunities, she and the Salmonis set out suddenly for Paris where, by the knavery of a banker, she lost much of the proceeds of the jewels brought from Constantinople; so that her fortune was reduced from sixty thousand livres yearly, to about ten thousand.

In a coffee-house at Paris, Cecile chanced to see in the Gazette de France an account of the misfortunes that had overtaken her father, Achmet III. This was in 1730, when that weak and imbecile voluptuary, who had viewed with indifference the Hungarian troubles and the wars of the North after being involved in a contest with Russia, by which he lost in succession the cities of Asoph and Belgrade, and the provinces of Temesvar, Servia, and Wallachia, on the discomfiture of his arms by Persia, had an insurrection among his own subjects, and was compelled by the Janizaries to abdicate in favor of his nephew, Mustapha III., who threw him into a prison where he passed a life of mortification and shame, "after he had," as Voltaire has it, "sacrificed his vizier and his principal officers in vain, to the resentment of the nation."

On reading of all these things, Cecile registered a vow that she would visit Turkey, seek out her father, and endeavor to console him in his misfortunes; and the death of her guardian, Emilia, about this time, together with the annoyance she experienced from the old prince, who, presuming on her friendless, dubious, false position, daily "became more urgent and less respectful," hastened her departure.

Alone she set out for Fontainebleau to return thanks for the protection afforded her by the court of Louis XIV.; but on returning to Paris, her carriage was stopped at night in the forest, which then covered thirty thousand acres of hill and valley, and there ensued an episode, which, by its *coincidences*, seems too evidently romance, though truth at times is stranger than fiction.

A handsomely-attired chevalier—who proved to be the Prince—requested her to alight and enter a *voiture*, which stood there with six horses, pleading that she would do so "without compelling him to use violence."

On this she uttered a cry for help; and ere long another *voiture* dashed up, and there leaped out a gentleman, sword in hand. He proved to be young Duke de———, her Roman admirer, and he had barely time to recognize Cecile, when her betrothed appeared in the scene, which thus becomes so melo-dramatic as to throw ridicule on the story.

"The Duke is about to deprive you of your mistress," said the cunning old Prince to his son; "let us jointly use our swords against him in defence of your dearest interests."

So thereupon the cavalier of Malta ran the poor duke through the body in the most approved fashion; bore off the fainting Cecile to Paris, and placed her in the hotel of his father. Then the renewed but secret addresses of the latter so greatly alarmed her, that on one occasion she had to protect herself by an exhibition of pistols, after which she escaped with Salmoni and the Knight, who urged that she should in fulfilment of her vow, visit her captive father, while he once more strove, at the feet of Pope Clement's successor, to get his oath of celibacy absolved.

In Turkey, some unruly Janizaries slew Salmoni, and were about to offer some violence to Cecile, despite her French passport, when she displayed before them the *fetfa*. This we are told, was a piece of yellow silk on which were embroidered, in golden letters, the names of the Sultan, of her mother Aski, and herself, with the day and hour of her birth, together with certain passages from the Koran: "The children of the sultans are bound with the *fetfa* immediately after birth; and this document is deemed a sacred proof of their royal descent, and at the sight of it, every Mahammedan must bow himself to the ground, and defend with his life the wearer of it."

By this time her cousin Mustapha III. was dead, and his successor her kinsman, Mohammed V., on hearing of her story, and, more than all, of her beauty, conceived a passion for her, and sent his chief friend and confidante, the Beglerbeg of Natolia, to inform her of the honor that awaited her. Being informed that it was the fame of her wonderful hair that had first excited the curiosity and admiration of the Sultan, she cut it entirely off, and, tossing it to the messenger,—

"Go," said she, "and give your master this,—the object of his love,—and tell him that a woman capable of such a sacrifice, knows no master but Heaven and her own heart.

Had chignons been then in fashion, much trouble might have been saved the fair Cecile; who, finding that a hasty departure from Turkey alone could save her, demanded, but in vain, a passport from the Pacha of Smyrna or Izmir. Urged by her father Achmet, she quitted secretly by sea, and was landed by a French frigate at Toulon, where she learned from the lieutenant of a Maltese galley that her lover had perished in a duel.

Her journey to Turkey had greatly impoverished her, and now she found herself in France almost without a friend, with only five hundred ducats and a diamond, the gift of her father Achmet III. Choosing to conceal her fallen fortune from every eye, she selected an humble dwelling in an obscure part of the city, where, long years after, her editor first discovered her, and where at a distance from royal thrones, from human wealth and grandeur, she had sought to pass the evening of her days in peace and obscurity. "God has blessed my fortitude," she concludes. "Born in 1710, I have lived to see the 1st of January, 1786, and must now serenely and tranquilly await the peace by which death must make amends for all the surprising and afflicting changes of fortune which I have experienced in my passage through life"

Cecile—if ever she existed at all—must have been then in her seventy sixth year. Her narrative is certainly mentioned in the Journal de Paris; but in the tide of events that so rapidly followed the year, in which the financial troubles of France began, the meeting of the States-General, and the crash of the first Revolution following, we hear no more of "La Bele Turque," the *soi-disant* daughter of the dethroned Achmet III. [London Society.

The Beer Question in Massachusetts.

The question of beer or no beer continues to agitate the Legislature of Massachusetts, or did so so at the latest advices. The Boston *Transcript* quotes with great reverence the opinion of Dr. H. J. Bowditch, which is "that clinical experience proves, if it proves anything, that every kind of stimulant now in use can be make a blessing if used temperately and on proper occasions; but if used intemperately or improperly, each and all may become poisonous to the last degree." But the prohibitionists insist that this does not go the vital question, which is whether the beer does not do more harm than good? And so the battle rages.

MY CHILD.

I cannot make him dead!
His fair sunshiny head
Is ever bounding round my study chair;
Yet when my eyes, now dim
With tears, I turn to him,
The vision vanishes—he is not there!

I walk my parlor floor,
And, through the open door,
I hear a footfall on the chamber stair;
I'm stepping toward the hall
To give the boy a call;
And then bethink me that—he is not there!

I tread the crowded street;
A satcheled lad I meet,
With the same beaming eyes and colored hair;
And, as he's running by,
Follow him with my eye,
Scarcely believing that—he is not there!

I know his face is hid
Under the coffin lid;
Closed are his eyes; cold is his forehead fair;
My hand that marble felt;
O'er it in prayer I knelt;
Yet my heart whispers that—he is not there!

I cannot make him dead!
When passing by the bed
So long watched over with parental care,
My spirit and my eye
Seek him inquiringly,
Before the thought comes that—he is not there!

When, at the cool, gray break
Of day, from sleep I wake,
With my first breathing of the morning air
My soul goes up with joy,
To Him who gave my boy;
Then comes the sad thought that—he is not there!

When at the days calm close,
Before we seek repose,
I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer;
Whate'er I may be saying,
I am in spirit praying
For our boy's spirit, though—he is not there!

Not there? Where, then, is he?
The form I used to see
Was but the raiment that he used to wear,
The grave, that now doth press
Upon that cast-off dress,
Is but his wardrobe locked;—he is not there!

He lives! In all the past
He lives; nor, to the last,
Of seeing him again will I despair;
In dreams I see him now;
And on his angel brow
I see it written, "Thou shalt see me *there!*"

Yes, we all live to God!
Father, thy chastening rod
So help us, thine afflicted ones, to bear,
That, in the spirit land,
Meeting at thy right hand,
'Twill be our heaven to find that—he is there!

JOHN PIERPONT.

THE LASH IN CANADA.

Flogging of a Criminal—How the Cat was Applied—Dogged Courage of the Victim.

The Toronto Telegraph, of the 16th inst., gives a description of the flogging in the prison-yard of a young man named Charles Johnson, recently convicted of an attempt to commit a rape. The young man was pinioned to a post in one part of the yard, and the flogger, a dark, sinister-looking man, took his position, and at the orders given by the Sheriff, as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., brought the lash down upon the bare back of the prisoner, each stroke being followed by a quick jerk, and it was plied with considerable vigor. At the fifth lash the blood commenced to well up, the skin to blister, and the sufferer to writhe. At the twelfth stroke the Sheriff paused, apparently regarding the punishment as severe, but resumed in a moment; and the remainder of the strokes were delivered with less force and precision. Their effect, however, was sufficiently painful, as was testified by the writhings and contortions of the sufferer, and a tear or two which welled up despite his desperate attempts to restrain them. The moans which seemed to be starting to his lips as each successive lash flayed his back into a dark red hue, were stifled to the end with dogged courage, and there seems to be a spirit of iron obstinacy in the lad, which, if not properly directed in the future, will probably lead him to a punishment more ignoble and fatal.

The lash was wielded by the flogger with rare skill, for though the strokes were powerful enough under the circumstances, they were given with an intensity of will which was to a considerable extent only seeming. Several of them were little better than ticklers, while the last one fell harmless, in consequence of falling short of the object, and a portion of the lash coming off. A stinging and blushing back was, however, developed, and when the sufferer was relieved from his thongs, he walked restlessly about the corridors for a few minutes, wincing under the pain. By order of the surgeon he then returned to his cell, having manifested a studied and dogged silence during the entire proceedings.

His whole demeanor betokened determination to exhibit as little feeling as possible, and certainly his powers of endurance under punishment are considerable for one so young. Had a few more lashes been the sentence, however, he would probably have been forced to give vent to the moans which he repressed with so much effort. Some of the prisoners who witnessed the flogging blanched when the whip commenced to excoriate, and a couple of females who happened to be visiting at the jail were *moved to tears*, and had to retire before the punishment was concluded. The efficacy of such a punishment has not yet been fully tested, but from observations made yesterday it is probable that its deterring effect on the sufferer's fellow-prisoners is considerable.

Kissing.

Howard Glyndon says in the New York Mail:

I have already alluded to the fact that there is but one thing which you may be morally certain that an American woman will do when she sits down to table, in any clime, at any hour and under any circumstance, and that is, if she be a free agent, she will order a cup of tea. But before going any further I wish to qualify this sweeping assertion. She is almost equally as likely to kiss a baby on first sight. Now, kissing a baby means, with most women, almost devouring it bodily, Strangely enough, such kisses as men give only to women, women always reserve for babies. No lover and no husband in the world can throw one of them in so fine a frenzy as the sight of a small, roly poly mass of pink and white flesh, done up in embroidered flannel, tucked nainsook and pink ribbons. But the charm gradually wears away after the child is a year old; and I am not able to certify whether its first freshness lasts over that time in the man's case.

AGRICULTURAL.

PEAR BLIGHT.

A correspondent says: I have lost several pear trees by that obscure malady called "blight," and under circumstances that lead me to believe that a microscopic insect probably does the mischief. The ground was cultivated and fertilized with wood ashes, and the trees fruitful and healthy before the attack. I feel quite confident that they did not die from any defect in the soil, nor from any constitutional or other illness in the trees. An outside enemy destroyed them. Starting in pear trees the blight spread a few rods to apple trees, to which it did but little injury. Cutting and burning the twigs and limbs first affected appeared to check the spreading of the blight.

PARSLEY FOR SHEEP.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe says: I sow parsley all through my grass land, and never lay down any land to clover in spring but I sow parsley with it. It is the best food for sheep there is, keeps them healthy, and fattens them with wonderful rapidity. Of course I don't sow enough to smother the grass; but I take care there is some all through it, and the sheep will find it out, and never leave a bit of it if they can help it. The cows and cattle are also very fond of it, but it is the fittest for sheep, as it does them the most good. The only thing to be guarded against is to keep the breeding ewes from getting too much. They fatten so fast that it stops their breeding which is of course a loss. But I am careful to keep the breeding ewes off it as much as I can. It does well for lambs, however, and for wethers and fattening ewes nothing is equal to it. I find that it does better for grain. It also produces heavy fleeces of wool.

LEACHED WOOD ASHES.

"My opinion of soapers' ashes," says an English farmer, "is confined to the application of it as a top dressing on pasture land. About twelve years ago I agreed with a soap boiler for 1,500 tons of soapers' ashes. I used to apply about twenty wagon loads per acre, and a single bushing would let the whole in. I was laughed at and abused for my folly, the wise ones alleging that my land would be burned up for years and totally ruined, all of which I disregarded, and applied my soapers' ashes every day in the year, reeking from the vat, without any mixture whatever. I tried six acres mixed up with earth, but I found it only doing things by halves. My land never burned; but from the time of the application became a dark green color, bordering upon black, and has given me more, but never less, than two tons per acre ever since."

TRANSFERRING PLANTS.

The editor of the Germantown Telegraph says: There is no mode that we ever tried so effectual in transplanting tomato, cabbage, canteloupe, or any other tender plant from the hot-bed, or from one place to another, as to prepare a vessel filled with manure-water and rich soil, about the consistency of thin mush, with which the roots of the plants should be well coated, and set in a hole made with a round piece of wood or dibble. After being rather firmly planted moisten again with manure-water. We have never failed in any transplanting, when done in this way, and the trouble is very slight.

WINTER PRUNING OF TREES.

It has come to be recognized among horticulturists that pruning, while the branches of trees are frozen, is not good practice. The bending of limbs while in this state often results in fracture, and abrasions in pulling out pruned branches often result in injury to the tree. Besides this, the evaporation from a newly cut surface results in shriveling the buds on the branch below the surface.

Better defer the pruning until the trees are free from frost. The cut surface, if possible, should be covered with some substance to exclude the air and prevent evaporation. A good and simple coating for this purpose is a thin paint of white lead and oil applied with a small brush to the cut surface.—[Chatauqua Farmer.

SALT ON ASPARAGUS.

This is a good time to sow salt on beds of asparagus. If applied an inch deep at this season it will be beneficial; but a sprinkling of salt water once or twice a week all during the growing season, should also be supplied to meet the natural habits and wants of the plant.

DO NOT PRUNE IN MARCH.

The sap is now thin, and will flow out, or bleed, as it is called, and greatly injure the tree. Postpone this work until the middle of June, or until the leaves have fallen in autumn.

The Will of the Late Archbishop.

[Baltimore Gazette, 23rd.]

Yesterday, in the Orphan's Court of Baltimore, letters of administration were granted to the Right Reverend James Gibbons, Bishop of Wilmington, North Carolina, now stationed at Richmond, Virginia, on the estate of the late Archbishop Spalding. The first will of the late Archbishop Spalding bears date October 3, 1864, and after revoking all former wills made by him, devises all of his estate and property to Henry B. Coskery, but if he should not be then living in Maryland, to Thomas Foley. The first codicil to the will gives to the Right Reverend William McCloskey, Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville, Kentucky, and his successor in office forever, all the archbishop's real estate in Kentucky. The second codicil bequeathes all and every description of his property, real and personal, lands, chattels, and effects acquired from or under the will of the late Right Reverend Doctor John McGill, late of Richmond, Virginia, deceased, unto Henry B. Coskery, but if he is not living in Maryland, unto the Right Reverend Doctor Thomas Foley.

Letters testamentary were granted to the Right Reverend Bishop James Gibbons on the estate of the late Vicar General, Henry B. Coskery. The will of the late Vicar General bequeathes all the estate, real, personal, and mixed, devised to him by the Most Reverend Martin John Spalding by his will and the codicil thereto unto the Right Reverend James Gibbons, of Richmond, Virginia, to whom all the rest of the estate is bequeathed.

"THE SAILOR BOY."

Far, far away on the ocean wave,
A barque is proudly dashing;
Low lies a sailor boy, fair and brave,
Tho' in pain, his dark eyes are flashing.

Hark! do I hear your footsteps, mother!
On his couch so gently sighing;
Farewell my sister, farewell dear brother—
Oh, Heaven! 'tis true I'm dying!

Moan softly, winds, chant the requiem sad,
No footstep or mother while dreaming;
Grim shadows appear to the death-stricken lad,
Yet a smile on his face is beaming.

VARIETIES.

IT is all very well to say: "Take things as they come;" but suppose things don't come.

THE new fashionable color for evening gloves is called Incarnadine. It is a very light flesh color.

THE wife of a policeman, at Lewiston, Me., died recently, on the anniversary of her birth and of her marriage.

TWO young girls, sisters, have run away from Berlin, Prussia, for Salt Lake, to marry a young man they are both in love with.

"WHY didn't the Marquis of Lorne and his wife attend the Thanksgiving ceremonies?" is the great question in London society.

"TALK about the jaws of death!" exclaimed a man who was living with his third scolding wife, "I tell you they're no touch to the jaws of life!"

A South Carolina Legislator sent up the following memorandum to the Clerk: "Leeve is asked to bring a Bill to altar the time for the Legislater to meat. Referred to the comity on Religion."

THE bayonet derives its name from the place where it was invented, Bayonne, in France, and was first used in battles as a weapon by the French in the year 1663, and soon became universal.

THE San Antonio, Texas, postmaster received a letter lately "To My Mammy." It was not delivered, till some weeks after, a small fierce-looking old woman appeared at the postoffice window, saying, "Mister, have you got any letter from my Johnny?" when he hit the mark at once.

DEEMING life a burden, a Middletown, Conn., man, weighing 425 pounds, died the other day, and a new hearse had to be manufactured especially for the funeral. The eight bearers gave out entirely, and the whole company had to be rallied to their assistance.

A RESUSCITATED Kansas horse thief describes hanging as "rather pleasant than otherwise." After the first spasmodic struggle for breath a "delightful tickling sensation" pervades the whole frame, and consciousness is lost very gradually.

A TEACHER questioning little boy about the graduations in the scale of being, asked: "What comes next to man?" And here a little shaver who was evidently smarting under a defeat in the previous question, immediately distanced all competitors by promptly shouting: "His undershirt, ma'am!"

A JURY in North Carolina, after being "charged" in the usual way by his Honor, retired, when a white juror ventured to ask a colored associate if he understood the charge of the judge. "Golly" asked the astonished amendment, "he doesn't charge us nuffin for dat, does he? Why I thought we was gwine to get pay."

DR. JOHNSON, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said: "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement." The newspapers in Johnson's time were meagre enough compared with those of to-day. Now a yearly newspaper volume is a perfect encyclopedia.

A PARIS correspondent says that at the last ball given by the Duc d'Aumale a new reform was inaugurated in ladies *coiffures* by the Princess Marguerite Czartoryska (*nee* Terinours,) and supported by the Countesse de Paris. Chignons were entirely done away with, the hair being drawn up from the sides of the head and raised high in front, the folds at the top being held with a handsome comb. A flower or ribbon on one side completed the *coifure*.

A LONELY pioneer writes as follows from La Corna, Wyoming: "I sincerely wish that many hundreds of old maids and widows who cannot get husbands at home would come out here, where they could speedily get a choice of good, honest hard working men, who could make them comfortable and independent. There are, I really think, five men here for one woman. In fact, very many of them have been compelled to live with native Indian women, who, to my eyes are perfect frights and worse in their conduct than appearance, although that is bad enough."

THE Western States are now deliberating whether the disfigurement of a wife's complexion by small-pox ought not to be added to the list of legal grounds for divorce. The question has been brought up by the action of several estimable Chicagoans who claim to be justified in deserting their better halfs for this reason; and it is plausibly argued that since much less obnoxious conduct on a man's part is daily admitted as good cause for freeing his wife from nuptial bonds, she ought not to be allowed to pit herself against him for life without any chance of his escaping.

ONE of those provoking accidents which ignorance so often visits upon science, recently befell Prof. Agassiz, who is engaged in a series of submarine explorations with the Hassler expedition. The professor, it seems, has a negro servant, who is not quite up to the scientific mysteries of icthyology, but who has a profound and accurate knowledge of the fact that fried fish are good for breakfast. Agassiz had been dissecting a number of different kinds of fish, and had made careful preparations of the parts to show the internal organism of new and interesting species. These he placed in alcohol for preservation, and gave them to his colored man man for safe-keeping. On the following morning, he desired them for some purpose, and asked the servant to bring them to him, which elicited the exasperating explanation from the innocent Ethiopian that he had poured off the alcohol, removed the scales, and was at that moment frying them for breakfast.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 30, 1872

The Democratic *Sentinel* of Bloomsburg, Pa., the home of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, hoists the name of Gen. George W. Cass for Governor.

The New York *Sun* says the people of Pennsylvania may thank it for the boldness it displayed in taking up their fight when the Pennsylvania press was silenced by threats of libel suits. What do you think of that Messrs Senators—those of you whose votes are recorded in favor of shielding Radical scoundrels and thieves?

It is now given out that the more shrewd and crafty of Grant's officeholders are studying how they can capture the Cincinnati Convention and turn it over to Philadelphia and General Grant. The "little game" is to defeat a nomination and resolve the meeting into words, "reform" resolutions, &c.

Gov. Geary says if the Evans business "has turned out well for the agent, it has turned out equally well for the State." Well, Governor, most people believe it has *not* turned out well for the agent but well for those who are mixed up in the affair and who plucked Evans and left him a very poor man. How about the State in that view of the case, Governor?

If any additional evidence were needed that that blatherskite, O'Donovan Rossa, was hired by Grant's thieving office holders to endeavor to lead his countrymen into the ranks of the Radical party by howling "protection," it is furnished by the fact that he has become the ostensible editor of that Radical sheet called the *Irish Republic*, the name of which, in connection with the principles it advocates are enough to convince any sensible man that he and his paper are wolves in sheep's clothing. Irishmen, beware of Rossa!

Auditor General Hartranft, is among the witnesses before the Evans's investigation committee, and his testimony is not calculated to make him many delegates in the forthcoming Republican Convention. He says he borrowed seven thousand dollars from Evans, in March, 71 and gave his due bill, and paid it back in August, of the same year, but did not get his due bill back. This is rather a slack way of doing business, and calculated to throw suspicion upon the manner accounts are passed upon in the Auditor General's Office.

The Mobile *Register* after noticing the mutterings of the Western Democratic press in regard to the inactivity of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, proceeds to say: "For our part, we haven't the slightest reason to doubt the perfect integrity of Mr. Belmont to his party duties and responsibilities, nor that, in his opinion, he is doing the wisest and best thing for the party and the country in withholding the call. Yet it cannot be denied that his course is a cause of worry and discontent with vast numbers of Democrats, and is bringing unjust suspicions against himself. Then, in our opinion, Mr. Belmont should either summon his colleagues to a conference or give publicity to some good reasons why he does not. 'Masterly inactivity' is sometimes a wise strategy, but is a policy liable to run to rust."

And still our Radical neighbors refuse to endorse our proposition to have the colored voters represented in Grant's Philadelphia and the Constitutional Conventions. In fact, for some cause unknown to us, they have carefully refrained from making any allusion whatever to the subject. Now if they suppose The Post will ever cease its efforts until the rights of the down trodden race are acknowledged and accorded in the banner county, they are greatly mistaken, and they may as well come to the scratch at once and endorse our suggestion or give their reasons for opposing it. That sooner or later the Radicals must accord the colored voter his rights is inevitable, and they may as well commence now and not leave it to be said hereafter that The Post had to stand up "single handed and alone." What says the Rad—we mean the "independent" *Dispatch* to our proposition?

BEGINNING TO SEE IT.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* is getting alarmed at the unconstitutional legislation enacted by Congress, and the holt it has upon the Supreme Court as packed by Gen. Grant. It thus refers to the recent argument and decision in regard to the Ku Klux laws:

> The case was thrown out of Court yesterday on the ground that there was no jurisdiction of review in matters in which there is a clear right of discretion in the lower Court, as was the case in regard to the point in which a "certificate of division" in the Circuit Court was issued. The case will now come up on a review of the final judgment, a writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued for the relief of the prisoners, and we shall probably have, at last, a decision on the main point at issue. So far as these prisoners are personally concerned the public has little interest in their fate, for they have been proved villains. But the public has an interest in having those principles on which personal liberty rests protected and sustained. *The difficulties experienced of late years in bringing any laws of Congress to a judicial test are so discouraging, that the power to check unconstitutional legislation, which the Supreme Court was intended to possess, has almost ceased to exist.*

NEW STATE CAPITOL.

A bill has been introduced, in the House, by Mr. White, to provide for the erection of a new State capitol. This bill includes a resolution of inquiry as to whether Philadelphia will give to the State a site for the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature, the Governor, and the officers of the State government.

We have no doubt the proper authority in Philadelphia would give sufficient ground for the object named, but whether the city does or not, the capitol should be removed there. We would not advocate this for the reasons given by those who look to mere physical comfort, but because we firmly believe it would work a reform in the character of our representatives by inducing a higher grade of men to accept the office of legislator than those who now occupy this important place. Geographical centres were originally selected as capitols as a compromise to the borders. If any argument exists in that, at the present hour, Philadelphia has it, yet that city with her three quarters of a million of inhabitants, representing the highest type of civilization in the country, has usually the weakest delegation in both branches of the Legislature of any in the State. This would not long exist, if Philadelphia was brought face to face with her representatives every day, as would be the case with the capital in her midst. Her best citizens would enter the lists to compete for the position and throughout the State a higher order of men would consent to spend, say ninety days, in making laws, where they could take their families, and escape bummers, out of whose reach it is now impossible to get. As at present constituted, every member must lead a hotel life. As it is, the Legislature generally adjourns on Friday and assembles on Monday evening, the interim is spent in Philadelphia, where and how, we shall not say. The press of that city would be able to indicate to the people of the whole State every twenty-four hours the exact condition of things, and expose in time the jobs and rings which annually flood the capitol.

There are many other reasons why the Legislature should be in the largest city of the State, in order to attract first class men to serve, but these very reasons will prove its death whenever mentioned in the Legislature, which has the power to change the location. There is not a man in either branch to-day but who will feel insulted at any insinuation made against his intelligence or probity. He will inform you very decidedly that the capital might be changed on account of inadequate hotel accommodations or some other reason in the physical order, but there cannot exist any reason for changing on account of the men. They are good enough. On this point there is a difference of opinion, as many hold that this State has been disgraced by venal and corrupt Legislatures and will continue to be until a better grade of men take their place as members of the law making portion of our Government. How to get them is the question before the meeting.

WOMEN'S DRESS ASSOCIATION.

A number of ladies of London have ormed an association for the purpose of controlling the matter of dress, and have declared war upon chignons and high heels, paniers, trains and extravagance. Among the rules laid down in the constitution and by-laws we find the following: "To dress moderately, neatly and becomingly;" "To avoid all waste of time in frequent changes of dress, and not to allow dressing to infringe on higher duties;" "To avoid all exaggerations;" "To wear no article of dress which interferes with the natural figure, or anything which might attract improper attention." The reader will see that these rules are of a negative character, and that the society does not propose to introduce a new costume; its members merely intend to keep along with the prevailing fashion, without adopting its absurdities and extravagances.

Never since the world began has there been a successful effort recorded in this direction. Fashion is not only the most tyrannical but is the strongest force in society. It refuses to yield to the most forcible or tender appeals of parental authority, disregards the pulpit, despises the press, triumphs over ridicule, snaps its fingers at the doctors, it conquers the self-willed, reliant and strong minded women who may attempt to ignore or evade its demands, it enforces expenditure beyond the means of thousands or obliges their seclusion and retirement. Neither father, mother, lover, ridicule, contempt, the press, the pulpit or the family physician, can enforce the reduction of a bustle or a chignon, the shape of a bonnet or hat, or vary the cut of a single garment ordered by fashion. It triumphs over all and is therefore a stronger force than religion, blood, or parental authority.

The committee to investigate charges against Secretary Robeson decline to furnish for publication the names of the witnesses who, according to Mr. Dana, should be summoned. The reason given for this reticence, is that some of them might take alarm and evade the serving of the summons.

Principal business of the Radicals—announcing the death of the Democratic party; their hardest work—to bury it.—*Boston Post.*

THEN AND NOW.

Patrick Henry exclaimed in the Virginia Colonial Legislature, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—Here the old gentleman was interrupted by the Speaker, who rapped with his gavel and shouted "*treason!*" at the top of his voice. The cry was echoed and re-echoed by the loyal members, and Patrick subsided, with the remark—"may profit by their example."

Every boy in the country has read the anecdote in Parson Weem's "Life of Washington," so it is not quoted for its novelty, but because it has occurred to us that if Patrick were living now, he would have amended his speech something after this fashion: "Rome had her Cæsar, England her Cromwell, France her brace of Bonapartes, and the people of the United States, if they are wise, will profit by their example.

How does it occur to you? Would it not be well to remember that history has a tendency to repeat itself? That republics start off with economy in individual life, low salaries to public officers, and the exercise of some degree of care in their selection, and have often universally wound up with the accumulation of wealth, the growth of luxury in families, and corruption in the body-politic.

Members of the Legislature, in the old days of honesty received three dollars a day, they now get ten. Has the quality increased with the price? Congressmen got eight dollars a day, which would average (counting the long session at one hundred and eighty and the short one at ninety days) not quite eleven hundred dollars a year. They get five thousand now, and some of them sell themselves to railroad companies.

Twenty-five thousand dollars used to be regarded as quite plenty for Jefferson and such plain old fellows as followed him—and they got no presents, either, from the men they gave offices to. Now the President gets all that, and the appropriation bill is loaded down with extras for his establishment. Have we a better than Jefferson there now?

Our wasteful extravagance in the Government, is gradually bringing about the same course of things which destroyed all the republics which have preceded us. Rome was called a republic for long years after Cæsar and his successors ruled absolutely. England was called a commonwealth during all of the Cromwell's reign. France was styled a republic during the first Bonaparte's *consulship* and the second Bonaparte's *Presidency*.

We call ourselves a Republic, and Congressmen swear to support the Constitution while avowedly legislating outside of it. Will we ever have the name left us, if the men in power remain there for four more years?

It won't do one bit of harm to think these things over now and then; but some of our Republican friends are so tickled with the name they assume that they forget entirely what it signifies. They wrap themselves up in their faith in Grant and the colored folks, and will slumber until the cry comes upon them suddenly.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA & CO.

Certainly no one can charge the Boston *Pilot* with being unfriendly to Messrs. Rossa, Burke and Costello, (who recently held forth on "protection" at City Hall) so long as they suffered for and upheld the cause of Ireland, but since they have hired themselves to the Radical party for the purpose of attempting to gull their countrymen, that paper deems it its duty to sound the alarm and caution its readers accordingly. Here is what it says in its issue of this week, dated March 23rd.

WHO BIDS?

> A private circular has been forwarded to us, which bears the signature of certain well-known Philadelphia commission merchants, who appeal, on behalf of the American Association, for great care in choosing the delegates to the National Convention to meet on the 22nd of June to nominate a President, in the hope "that a strong protective plank may be put in the platform" to be adopted on that occasion. This recommendation is endorsed by certain other gentlemen in behalf of the "Industrial League," and although signed as aforesaid is dated at Chicago, and is intended for western circulation. The circular embodies a proposition to have meetings called all through the West to be "addressed by a number of representative Irishmen! (as well as German and American) similar to those already held "throughout portions of Ohio and Illinois." This absurd proposition may be adopted, but we do not believe that when done, it will have "brought over a large body of our Irish fellow-citizens in support of the cause." Nearly every man of the so-called "representative Irishmen," who advocate a protective tariff, is either a place-holder, or a place-hunter. These "representative" humbugs have about as much influence on their "*Irish* fellow-citizens," as the man in the moon. The fellows are either already marketed, or seeking a market. Who bids?

THE OLD STORY.

A broken rail—two lives lost and fourteen wounded. The Southern express which pounds ahead at a greater rate of speed than any other train on the Pennsylvania Central we believe, ran on a broken rail on Friday morning, near Conemaugh Furnace, and was precipitated down an embankment and two people were killed outright and a number seriously wounded. The constant and growing wonder is, why there are not more accidents as they are called on these trains, driven as they are at a high rate of speed. It is possible there might have been a broken rail, but we don't believe it.

The recent attempts of Grant's know-nothing organs to capture the Irish vote by saying such nice things about them, is an insult to their standing and intelligence, and will be resented accordingly. Better stick to the nigger, gentlemen.

GEARY'S MANIFESTO—EVANS DYING.

Gov. Geary has written a lengthy letter on the Evans business which "occupies too much space" even for the Philadelphia *Press* to print "as it deals in nothing new, and throws no additional light upon the dark subject" and the N. Y. *Herald* is the only paper we have yet seen that has shown enough enterprise to give this mass of stuff and figures to its readers. In justice to the Governor and to give an idea of the contents of his letter we make the following extracts:

> In complying with the request contained in the resolution it gives me pleasure to avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded to communicate to you in detail the facts relating to a matter about which there has been much misrepresentation and no little display of acrimonious feeling; regretting that the condition of my health has made an early response impossible.
>
> For several months past my name has been associated with vague but unfounded rumors relating to these public claims. Conscious, however, of the integrity of all my actions in the discharge of my official duties, I felt it due to myself, and the honored position I occupy to decline all controversy on the subject, and I therefore remained silent in the midst of misrepresentations, fully convinced that a plain and truthful history of the facts, when I had an opportunity of presenting them officially, would
>
> CORRECT THE MISCHIEVOUS ERRORS
>
> which had been so insidiously and industriously circulated.
>
> In communicating under these circumstances the information asked for by your resolution, it will be necessary to go back and examine the matter from the beginning, so that a clear understanding may be had of the various facts and incidents as they have arisen and presented themselves in the history of these claims.

Here follows a mass of figures and explanations of how Evans came to be appointed, and he then continues:

> Those acting on behalf of the State proceeded on the best information they could obtain, and they considered the arrangement with the agent to be one in every sense beneficial to the State.
>
> IT WAS PURELY A BUSINESS TRANSACTION
>
> between the State and a private individual, the latter undertaking all the risk, and the State being subjected to no expense whatever. If no collection was made the agent was to receive no remuneration, and had personally to provide for all the expenses he might incur. If there were collections he was to receive the per centage allowed under the joint resolution upon the amount collected to cover all his expenses and recompense him for his labor.
>
> If the result has turned out well for the agent, it has turned out equally well for the State; and this, in my judgment, is matter for congratulation and not for complaint. The contract with the agent, whether good or bad, was made by the Legislature when it enacted the joint resolution authorizing his appointment.
>
> It is difficult to conceive how the State can recover anything from Mr. Evans, who has, so far as proved, retain only his legitimate commissions.

More figures are here given of what purports to in detail the history of the collection and receipts of moneys by the State Treasurer. The *Herald's* correspondent says:

EVANS DYING.

> It is stated that Mr. Evans at the present time is dying in Brooklyn from chronic diarrhœa; that he is penniless; that the proceeds of his speculation have long ago been divided among a certain ring of politicians, and Mr. Robert H. Strachan, member of Assembly from Newburg, N. Y., his counsel with two physicians, alone know of his whereabouts; and, finally, that no one can reach him, and all this fuss and first class excitement might just as well be stopped now, as in all probability Mr. Evans will never recover from his present illness, and in such a case what will Pennsylvania do about it?

A SENATOR USING HIS OFFICE TO MAKE MONEY.

The following letter from Senator Pomeroy is published in Kansas in Ross's Paper, the editor of which says that he has in possession the original in Pomeroy's handwriting:

> Washington, D. C., July 22.
>
> "My Dear Sir: Have you yet recommended any one to sell goods to the Pottowattomies? If not, I have a plan—Mr. T. of New York will take hold and furnish a splendid lot of goods—provided he gets the license to sell exclusively on the reserve at St. Mary's Mission—You can give the Indians an order for goods on this store—and those orders are accepted when the annuities are paid—this proceeding is recognized here at the Department—and is all right—I send enclosed a form of a letter for you to send back to me—to give to Mr. D. But I don't deliver it until Mr. T. and C. of Lawrence—now figuring here in Indian matters—and who have an agreement with each other—about Goods—I say I don't deliver your recommendation until I have executed to me a contract to have 1-4 of the profits paid to W. E. Gaylord as my share—and 1-4 of all profits paid to Mr.——— (name him to me) for your share. You and I, through our two friends—are to have 1-2 the profits—and T. and C., the other half and Tappan to do all the business and we have nothing to do, only to take our share of profits at each payment.
>
> "Now if you will fix it up at that end of the line—I will see the writings are all executed right to this end—And we will all be right—name the man to represent represent you—will Mr. Gaylord who represents me.
>
> "You will see from this letter what kind of a recommendation to give to Mr. T—But dont fail to send it to me—as they must come to terms—before they get the Lisense—T. is a grand fellow—Its all right—
>
> "Let me hear from you at once.
>
> "Truly, S. C. Pomeroy."

In this case Senator Pomeroy went in for making money out of the Indians, just as Grant allowed his pets to make money out of the sale of arms to France for use in the war against the Germans.

SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR WAR.

The American Minister to the Court of St. James, Hon. Robert C. Schenck was ejected from the gallery of the House of Commons, during a recent debate. President Grant should send in a special message on this premeditated insult, as it would show pluck and be sure to extort an humble apology from England. That would be something.

THE LEADING RADICAL NEWSPAPER ON BOUTWELL'S LYING DEBT STATEMENTS.

Our readers will remember the exposures in The Post a few weeks ago, and which no Radical journal has seen fit to attack, in regard to the lying debt statements of Secretary Boutwell as taken from his own official reports. The New York *Tribune* of Friday has this to say in regard to the matter:

> A gleam of hope for baffled investigators of public accounts was afforded in a remark by Secretary Boutwell before a Committee of Congress yesterday. He said *that the discrepancies in Treasury and War Department accounts were due to diversities in bookkeeping*, and that a convention of expert accountants from all the Executive Departments could provide a uniform system for all, which would make *such discrepancies impossible*. By all means, let us have the convention of bookkeepers!

Mr. Sumner is reported to be at work preparing his speech on the corruptions of Grant's administration, and in which he will thoroughly overhaul its corruptions and fraudulent practices. It stated that this effort will demonstrate is pretty conclusively that his sympathies are entirely with the Cincinnati convention and its supporters, and that his denial of the story that he will not attend it or preside over it, is merely technical. He declares that he will join any Republican in the good work of defeating fraud, and hopes that the Cincinnati convention may pave the way for a grand opening in the Republican party for that purpose.

The Philadelphia *Post* gets off a column of doggeral on Grant's candidate in which occurs the following:

"Something must be done, the case is
looking ill,"
So said the Gravish side, and sent for
Gopher Bill,
Likewise the "Flying Dutchman," "Stettering Jimmy" and "The Educated
Hog," who were to swear that they were
sure
They voted for McClure,
When they hadn't ought to,
But were bought to,
Everything worked well, and all this
precious band,
Did swear $10 worth. Then the "Dutchman" took the stand,
And said as how he hadn't voted at all,
nor had his pals, but they were to get a
"ten-spot" if they committed
Per-ju-ree;
"But," said he,
"None for me."
Then the brow of Amos darkened, as he
rose up in his seat,
And said, "Oh, gentlemen, this a shameful cheat.
And a man of my professional reputation
having smelt a rat, will nip him in the
bud, and if I don't
I'll treat."
This little game was blocked, and then the
luckless scribes
Were picked out victims next, and charged
with taking bribes,
And, in a word, with being paid millions
of dollars, in addition to presents of
diamond pins, brown stone houses, etc.,
for which they were to be sure
And write up McClure,
But at last the farce is ended, there's no
more room to laugh,
The last subpœnaed witness has got his
dollar and a half,
And we will just bet the diamond-studded watch that we got for writing this
poem sweet,
That Aleck gets his seat.

The Minneapolis *Fric Presse*, an able and influential German organ, has a leading editorial this week under the head: "President Grant—shall we re-elect him or not?" The question is answered most decidedly in the negative. The *Frie Presse* says: "While we acknowledge the military achievements of President Grant, and would gladly have him reassigned his former place in the army, yet we are not prepared for and will resist any attempt of placing him at the head of the executive power of the nation for another period of four years. And if the champions of the President, and he himself, will instigated by their selfishness, persist in his re-election, and by this rend the Republican party asunder, they must not blame us if we do not follow their dangerous and anti-Republican course. The *Frie Presse* argues at length and with ability in favor of the one-term principle. It says the party in power has 'played out' as regards ideas, and that persons and personalities have usurped their place, It says further: "We shall not, under any circumstances, help to re-elect any President for a second term." This defection from Grant of one of the ablest German papers in the State, is suggestive of the change that is going on in the minds of a very large element of the Republican party.

A curious case is on trial in one of the courts of Maine. A man who held some old bonds of the Maine Central Railroad, amounting to $170,000, contended that they should be paid in gold, but finally agreed to take greenbacks for them, with the proviso that if the United States Supreme Court decision was reversed in six months' time he was to have no more; while if it should not be reversed he should receive ten per cent. additional amounting to $17,000. He went to a lawyer in Portland to draw up the agreement; after which, he says, the lawyer offered to deposit the bonds in the First National Bank, which acted for the railroad company, and bring him a certificate of deposit for the proceeds. For doing this the lawyer charged his client $1,700, on the ground that by the rules of the Cumberland bar he was compelled to charge one per cent. on all amounts collected. The client proposes to see whether crossing the street to a bank and making a deposit can be considered as making a collection, and charged for accordingly.

The rate of taxation in North Carolina for the coming year is less than four mills on the dollar, or 38 1-3 cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of property. This tax is levied by a Democratic State Government, whose economy has enabled it to impose so moderate a burden upon the people.

The N. Y. *Tribune* contains the following:

> Mr. [illegible] has finally given a hint concerning the National Democratic Convention. To an eager Milwaukeean he writes: "I suppose, when the Committee meets, a Western city will be selected for the place of the meeting of the National Convention, and you will then have an opportunity of urging the claims of Milwaukee." When it will meet he does not say, but deprecates agitation on the matter until after the Cincinnati meeting of the Liberals.

BUT, AIN'T IT RICH!

Grant's Candidate on the Stand—He is Cross-Examined by Col. McClure—"I Think I Was"—"I Think He Did"—"I So Regarded It"—Some Startling Developments.

Colonel Gray, the candidate of General Grant and his Radical thieves and repeaters, was examined before the Senate Investigating Committee on Wednesday. Here is what he swears to:

Col. Gray—I don't think I have authorized any one to subpœna a witness to prove any such matter as that mentioned in the editorial; I think it has been suggested to me to do so; I didn't authorize such a course; I was much surprised when I read the article, very much, indeed; I started out for the purpose of developing frauds, if there were any, let them strike who they may; I may state that part of the money received by Mr. Hong was paid by me to General Bingham; he had advanced part of the money to the committee previously; the witness said I voted between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, then visited my office and remained there a while; then went to Fifth and Chestnut, and there met General Collis, who suggested that he would like to go through the district; at 2 P. M., we started up Eleventh street; I really did not know where the headquarters of the Twentieth ward were; I imagined at the Elephant Club Rooms, Eleventh and Girard avenue; we drove up there and went into the bar; there was a great crowd there, but I knew none of them; I went up stairs, stayed a few minutes, came down, drove to Broad and Columbia avenue, and then went to Germantown; I do not know Tim Riley, nor do I know any of that class of people; I would state that a few days before the election some bad men entered my store, but I would not have anything to do with them.

Question by Mr. Ruddiman—In what capacity did General Bingham act with regard to the City Executive Committee?

Ans.—Simply as my friend. He is not a member of the Committee.

Colonel McClure—did you have any conference with certain officials after the opening of the contest as to conducting it?

Ans.—Nothing, only as I met them incidentally on the street or in their offices.

Colonel McClure—Was any proposition made by any official for a certain sum of money, a large sum, to furnish you evidence to prosecute this case and retain your seat?

Col. Gray—I think I was approached in that direction, but I am not certain whether it was an official.

Col. McClure—Was an offer made, for a large sum of money, to furnish you testimony sufficient to overcome what I would prove?

Col. Gray—I received certain letters from New York, from parties in New York, agreeing to come here to testify that Col. McClure had been to New York to arrange with repeaters; that a gang of men did come here and cast 280 votes for McClure in the district. In a few days after this there was a gentleman, Mr. Robert Tittermary, or perhaps Mr. John Hill, I think Tittermary, met me and stated that they had evidence of this sort in their possession, but that to bring the men here would be expensive. I answered that I would pay no money for the purpose. I wanted to do nothing that I would be ashamed of!

Col. McClure—Who was the man who wrote from New York?

Col. Gray—I think his name was Wood!

Col. McClure—Did he propose, for a certain sum of money in hand, and a certain sum in case you got your seat, to come here and perjure himself by swearing that I had been to New York?

Col. Gray—I think he did.

Col. McClure—Now when you received these letters didn't you regard them as an offer to furnish evidence, to come here and perjure themselves by testifying that I had been to New York?

Col Gray—*I think I so regarded it.*

Col. McClure—Was not the sum of $8,000 named as necessary for this matter?

Col. Gray—I don't know that that was the sum, it was said that such evidence would be expensive.

Mr. Briggs—I said to Col. Gray that these men would come here and perjure themselves, and *then turn round and testify another way.*

Col. McClure—Now do you know anything about this Lynch matter?

Col. Gray—I don't know anything about "Gopher Bill," the "Educated Hog," or the "Flying Dutchman." I have no knowledge how they got here; I was much mortified when I read the matter; I think the conversation with Messrs. Hill and Tittermary was of a general character.

Col. McClure—When you refused to pay these men money to enable them to bring Wood and other repeaters here, didn't they refuse to take any active part in your case?

Answer—I have felt that our people were showing some indifference, but in justice to our side of the house I must say that *they have done more for me than I felt they would do!*

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

An old maid in Allentown smokes tobacco in her house to make it smell as if there was a man about.

Wm. Murphy, of Chester, has the honor of being the first colored man who ever sat on a jury in Delaware county.

Thinking that any wedding was better than none, Miss Drall, a 17 year old girl, of Greensburg, married a Mr. Wedding, aged 80.

Bedford has the measles "bad," According to all appearances and accounts the supply on hand will be sufficient to reach all around.

A "gay and festive cuss," named Harvey Hann, originally of Philadelphia, but of Cambria county, was arrested in Altoona recently and lodged in jail to answer the charge of having two more wives than the law allows.

In Wayne county there is a man who borrowed $12 from a friend in 1854, but lately his conscience smote him so hard, that he got no peace except by paying the same, with interest. We wish he would come and infect this vicinity.—*Luzerne Union.*

The editor of the Venango *Spectator*, is in luck. Hear him: "If this week's *Spectator* is unusually dull our readers will grant pardon because the editor has become a father for the first time. It's a boy and we *might* name it after the man who pays his subscription the longest in advance. It weighs—well we are not ashamed of its avordupois.

CITY VIOLETS.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

Fairest of Spring's fair children,
Babes of the flowery year,
Violets with dew-sprent eyes,
Deep-hued as midnight skies—
What is it ye do here?

Here, in the pent-up city,
Far from your native dell,
Where the finch her nest entwines,
And through the budding pines,
Fitful March breezes swell.

In place of streaming sunshine,
And free, bud-blowing air,
Upon your beauty falls
The shade of prisoning walls,
And gas-light's yellow glare.

Through street and crowded alley,
Your fresh-plucked buds are borne,
Laden with pleasant tales
Of woods and ancient vales,
Thick with the white sloe-thorn.

Ever amid the tumult
Of traffic's ceaseless hum,
Sweet as a babbling rill,
Or a wild linnet's trill,
Your gusts of perfume come.

Seem they like fairy voices,
Those odor-freighted sighs,
Telling of vernal hours,
And rain-drops in the flowers,
Dew-chaliced from the skies.

And that faint floating fragrance,
Like a low loving word,
Stirs many a heart of care,
As by the passing air
Æolian chords are stirred.

The worn face of the weaver,
As he hurries to the loom,
Grows brighter, while he stays
His weary glance to gaze
Upon your purple bloom.

The pale-browed seamstress pauses
A moment, as she feels
Within her room your scent,
That from the road-way pent,
Through her dull casement steals.

To thousand, thousand workers
In labor's serried ranks,
Bright breezy thoughts ye bring
Of meadows white with spring
Green crofts and sunny banks!

And therefore, Spring, fair children,
Babes of the flowery year,
Violets with dew-sprent eyes
Deep hued as midnight skies—
Thrice-welcome are ye here!

Holmes on Women.

In the fourth instalment of The Poet at the Breakfast Table in the April number of the Atlantic, Dr. Holmes says a good many witty and wise things about women, which might be read with pleasure and profit at the conventions over which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe delights to preside. For instance:—

A woman, notwithstanding she is the best of listeners, knows her business, and it is a woman's business to please. I don't say that it is not her business to vote, but I do say that the woman who does not please, is a false note in the harmonies of nature. She may not have youth or beauty, or even manners; but she must have something in her voice or expression, or both, which it makes you feel better disposed toward your race to look at or listen to. She knows that as well as we do; and her first question after you have been talking your soul into her consciousness is, did I please? A woman never forgets her sex. She would rather talk with a man than an angel, any day.

And again:—

The less there is of sex about a woman, the more she is to be dreaded. But take a real woman at her best moment—well dressed enough to be pleased with herself, not so resplendent as to be a show and a sensation, with the varied outside influences that set vibrating the harmonic notes of her nature stirring in the air about her—and what has social life to compare with one of those vital interchanges of thought and feeling with her that make an hour memorable. What can equal her tact, her delicacy, her subtlety of apprehension, her quickness to feel the changes of temperature as the warm and cool currents of talk blow by turns? At one moment she is microscopically intellectual, critical, scrupulous in judgment as an analyst's balance, and the next as sympathetic as the open rose that sweetens the wind from whatever quarter it finds its way to her bosom. It is in the hospitable soul of a woman that a man forgets he is a stranger, and so becomes natural and truthful, at the same time that he is mesmerized by all these divine differences which make her a mystery and a bewilderment.

A Modern Allegory.

A man had sold himself to the devil, who was to possess him at a certain time, unless he could propound a question to his satanic majesty which he could not answer, he being allowed to put three queries to him. The time came for the devil to claim his own, and he consequently appeared. The first question the man asked was concerning theology, to which it caused the devil no trouble to reply. The second he also answered without hesitation. The man's fate depended on the third. What should it be? He hesitated and turned pale. The cold perspiration stood on his forehead, while he shivered with anxiety, nervousness and terror, and the devil triumphantly sneered. At this juncture the man's wife appeared in the room with a bonnet in her hand. Alarmed at her husband's condition, she demanded to know the cause. When informed, she laughed and said: "I can propound a question which the devil himself cannot answer. Ask him which is the front of this bonnet?" The devil gave it up and retired in disgust, and the man was free.

A Crown of Thorns.

A Madrid letter says: "The present generation may boast, or perhaps complain, of having been cast into the world in troublesome times, more troublous, perhaps, than the rough age even of the red republic of 1784 Spain has got a sovereign on the throne from which, by her own free choice, and in the exercise of her indisputable right, she expelled Queen Isabella. The acclamation which greeted him on his late progress through his dominions, and sounded melodious to his ears, are turned to discordant yells of discontent The king had violated none of the conditions imposed by the constitution; yet the country would seem to be wearied of his rule, and has expressed its discontent so audibly, that we do not marvel at the rumor of his abdication, which runs through Madrid like wildfire. They who have access to the royal person, assure us that these rumors have no foundation; that the king will not shrink from the task which he has undertaken." Who would be a king?

Hydrate of Chloral.

The drug that was to revolutionize the modern medical system is fulfilling its work in a different way with alarming rapidity. In 1869, hydrate of chloral sold for $80 a pound; so that each "sleep" produced by cost, at wholesale prices, $1. Now a German chemical factory sells it for $2 per pound. Its use as a narcotic has attained enormous proportions. According to official statistics, within the last 18 months four dealers have sold, in England, 40 tons, enough to put 36,000,000 people to sleep The new drug is more dangerous than the old because the system gradually becomes callous to the effects of opium while every dose of chloral makes it more sensitive. A dose of 180 grains would be fatal; but, in the establishments we have mentioned, the ordinary allowance is stated at 120 grains.

Easter Eggs.

First, then, you select your dyes—vegetable or wood dyes they should be, blue, crimson, yellow, according to fancy—and procuring a small portion of each from a druggist, you place them in separate vessels. Then dropping the eggs into hot water for a few moments, you draw on the shell with a piece of tallow any design you please—names, dates, leaves, crosses. The tallow prevents any discoloration in the spot it covers, so when the egg has been submitted to the boiling dye, the pattern appears in white on a tinted ground with very pretty effect.

Another method, more laborious but infinitely more artistic, is to dye the whole egg, and afterwards to scrape out the pattern with a sharp pen-knife. This way admits of a greater range of taste and skill than the other. The egg may be divided into compartments, each holding some tiny vignette, a landscape perhaps, or an angel, or cupid, or a line of verse, with the date, all framed in solid, bright color. In old days, eggs treated after this fashion did duty as valentines, and were frequently preserved in the after homes of the happy pairs, each egg carefully enshrined in a deep, long-stemmed wine-glass, through which the inscription could be read without removing it.

"Golden" eggs, which are covered with thin sheets of leaf gold, are beautiful things when mixed with others. A cheap way of making them is to use the dye of the furze blossom, which is said to communicate a fine yellow color.

Any boy or girl, clever at drawing, can produce, with little trouble, a variety of designs which shall have the added merit of originality. What could be prettier than a knot of Easter flowers, snow drops, violets, or lillies of the valley, painted in water color on the white shell, or sketched gracefully and lightly in sepia or India-ink. Pencil drawings are singularly soft and pretty on the same pure back-ground, and, set with boiling water, are not easily defaced. A monogram in bright, illuminated tints and gold is also effective; in short, there are a dozen charming fancies which will at once suggest themselves to the mind of any young artist who begins to think upon the subject, and we advise such by all means to try.—"Home and Society," Scribner's for April.

Running a Store by Steam.

On the Upper Sacramento River a novel business has, for a number of years, been conducted by Captain George W. Case, which partakes somewhat of the romantic style of the border-traders of early times, with this difference—that a well appointed steamer supplies the place of the primitive canoe, and the customers, instead of bearing the redskins of the forest, are well-to-do families settled upon and owning ranches along the banks of the Sacramento River. Captain Case commenced trading between Sacramento and a point a few miles above Colusa about eight years ago, by taking a small barge load of goods as high up the river as he wished to go, paying a steamer to tow him up, and then dropping down with the current from house to house to do his trading, supplying the settlers with whatever goods they wanted, and taking in exchange all kinds of produce, especially butter eggs, hides, and peltrees—anything that could be converted into more goods for another trip. Some four years ago Captain Case built a small steamer at a cost of $6,000, and fitted her up for the trade which he had found so profitable and to enable him to keep up with his increasing business. The floating store was supplied with an assorted cargo of goods worth from $5,000 to $6,000, and with the assistance of a pilot and an engineer, round trips have been made about once in two weeks ever since. The settlers along the river and this floating store a great convenience and one of them informs us they get goods from the steamer just as cheaply as they could from merchants in town. The Captain and his steamer are anxiously looked for every week up or down, when he makes his regular calls, does his trading and gossipping, and posts his friends on the news of the outside world. The call made, business transacted, and "all ashore" given out, they haul in the bow-line or stern anchor, as the case may be, and steam on to the next ranche. The enterprise of Captain Case has been well rewarded, as it deserves to be, for he owns a comfortable property in Sacramento, besides his steam store, a fine stock of goods and being in the enjoyment of an uninterrupted and increasing trade.—[Yolo Democrat.

Peter the Great.

It will be two hundred years in June since Peter the great was born, and it is proposed to celebrate with due solemnity the memorable day—the eleventh of the month—which gave to Russia its greatest Emperor. As usual in this highly cultivated age, the commemoration will assume a prominently educational character, the foundation of two six-class elementary schools being contemplated, for the building of which government has set apart apart a sum of 2,000 roubles, and for the maintenance of which an endowment of 7,000 roubles a year is appropriated. A statistical, topographical and historical account of the city of St. Petersburg is likewise to be published in honor of the day. Czar Peter's maritime merits, too, are not forgotten. An imposing stone monument, to be erected at Lachten, is to commemorate his gallant saving of shipwrecked mariners at that place, and collections will be set on foot for the enlargement of the mercantile fleet in the Baltic. A full-length portrait to be painted by one of the first artists of Russia, and a solemn procession with it through the streets of St. Petersburg, will conclude the festive programme by which the grateful capital purposes to record its thanks to its founder.

High Play at Nice.

A letter to the London Post dated February 13th, says:

I have not heard much of high play at Monaco this year, nor have there been any very large winners or losers. Last night, (Friday) after the pigeon shooting, some "plungers" were staking the maximum allowed, 12,000f., and at one time were very near breaking the bank. Mr. Blanc's luck, however, did not desert him, and the bank soon recovered its losses. It is at the Cercle Massena, at Nice, that the highest play. Several times that week I saw £1,000 (25,000f.) bid for the bank at baccara, while the stakes actually on the table sometimes reached £8,000. At ecare also the play was frightfully high. Beginning about midnight, the stakes gradually increased as the night advanced, and ten o'clock the following morning would find the gamblers still playing. A few days ago, by order of the Prefect of Nice, the stakes were limited to 12,000f., and the club closed at four A. M. At no place that I know of has a man a better chance of what the Yankees call "seeing the elephant," than he has at Nice this winter.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE DWELLING OF THE ABSENT.

BY MRS. JOHN H. UHL.

A place of graves! Not in
"God's Acre" only,
Where safe from pain and sin,
And no more lonely,
Sleep the unnumbered throng
Of dear, dead faces,
While unto us belong
Their empty places;
Not where the oak woods shade
That quiet meadow,
Where solemn tryst is made
'Twixt sun and shadow,
Not there alone our ghosts
Of by-gones haunt us;
Not there the sad-eyed hosts
Of memory daunt us—

But up and down the street
They come to meet us,
They stay our hurrying feet,
Their whispers greet us.
Touch of their shadowy palms
Stills all life's fever,
Hinting what restful calms
Are theirs forever.

A place of graves it seems,
The dear old village,
Each old-time garden teems
With Death's stern tillage;
Behind yon cottage panes,
Which woodbine graces,
After September rains,
Familiar faces
Peer forth with yearning look,
That instant flitting;
We know in that dear nook
No one is sitting.

Across the echoing floors
Of homesteads stately,
Behind the sad, shut doors
So wide-flung lately,
Some soundless footfalls glide
In noontides stilly,
Some viewless forms abide
When eyes grow chilly.
So when we enter in
To greet the living,
Our wandering thoughts they win
To fresher grieving;
Our speech of common things
Sounds strange and hollow,
We list the flight of wings
That bid us follow.

Ah! not, in vain some night,
When rain is falling,
Shall we essay that flight,
Obey that calling;
When shall the Autumn dawn,
Through bronzed leaves stealing
Of that oak-shadowed lawn
Our share revealing,
Wake in some gentle heart
A quiet sorrow
That we no more have part
In Life's "Good morrow."

Yonkers, March 15th.

FINGER RINGS.

Noted Rings of Antiquity—Ring Superstitions.

[Troy Times.]

Finger rings are of the greatest antiquity and of universal fashion. One of the colossal figures of antiquity is Suphis, or Cheops, King of Memphis, who during his lifetime caused the Great Pyramid to be built for his tomb. Every decree connected with the building of the Great Pyramid, or with the thousands of men employed on it, was sealed with the signet ring of Suphis. No other finger ring was ever connected with such a vast human work. The Great Pyramid, which may have cast its shadow over Alexander and Cambyses, still points sunward, a monument of one man's vanity and power; and the same ring which tells all its marvellous story gleams as brightly today as when it glittered on the hand of Cheops, more than three thousand years ago. This is the most valuable ring of antiquity in the world. This ring is in the highest state of preservation, and was found at Ghizeh, in a tomb near that excavation of Colonel Vyse's called Campbell's Tomb. It is of fine gold. The style of the hieroglyphics is in perfect accordance with those in the tombs about the Great Pyramid, and the hieroglyphics within the oval make the name of that Pharaoh of whom the Pyramid was the tomb.

Solomon was said to own a ring which possessed magical powers. Pharaoh gave a ring to Joseph, the patriarch, as a sign of his delegated authority, When the Roman ambassador required the King of Bithynia to give Hannibal up, the latter, on the point of the King's doing so, swallowed poison, which he always carried about in his ring. In the time of Alexander the Great it was customary in Athens to wear magnificent rings with engraved stones. It is recorded that Demosthenes was fond of finger rings. The Romans collected cases of rings, many of which are mentioned as being at Rome; among these was that which Pompey the Great took from Mithridates, and dedicated to Jupiter in the capital. Upon Pompey's ring were engraved three trophies, as emblems of his three triumphs over the three parts of the world—Europe, Asia and Africa.

Cæsar's ring bore an armed Venus. On that of Augustus there was first a sphinx, afterwards the image of Alexander the Great, and at last his own, which the succeeding Emperors continued to use. Nero's signet bore Apollo slaying Marsyas. This Emperor's musical vanity led him to adopt it. When the practice of deifying the princes and heroes became general, portraits of men took the place of more ancient types. This custom gave birth to the cameo, when Greek artists were encouraged to settle in Rome in order to supply the demand for these beautiful ornaments. Seneca mentions a ring set with the head of Tiberius in cameo. The stones principally used by the Greeks and Romans for cameo-cutting were agate, onyx and the Indian sardonyx; the latter was most prized on account of variety of tint in its different beds or layers and the beautiful, warm, transparent, cornelian-like ground. The ring of Nonius contained the largest opal known to the ancients, on account of which its possessor was proscribed by Mark Antony. It was of the size of a hazel-nut, and was valued at a sum equal to $100,000 of our money. When Nonius took to flight he carried nothing with him but this ring. "How marvelous," adds Pliny, "must have been the cruelty, how marvelous the luxurious passion of Antonious, thus to proscribe a man for the possession of a jewel; and no less marvellous must have been the obstinacy of Nonius, who could thus dote upon what had been the cause of his proscription." Coming down to more modern times we are told that the ring which George Washington had placed on the finger of his bride (Mrs. Martha Custis, the beautiful young widow, in January 1758) is still preserved. It is a gold ring set with a topaz. The topaz is derived from the Island Topazion, which was supposed to be situated in the Red Sea. There are two kinds of topazes. The superior is a golden color; the other inclines to a greenish yellow. The second species was called chrysopase, a name which indicates the blending of gold and leek color. In allusion to the latter color, the stone is called in the Chaldean dialect jarken (green,) which is the equivalent to praise.

Giving rings in marriage ceremonies is supposed to indicate the eternity of the union, seeing that a circle is endless. The Jewish bridegroom puts the ring on the forefinger of the bride's right hand, and this is the rule in the Greek Church also. In the Roman and Anglican, the ring is placed on the fourth finger of the woman's left hand, the origin of which has been much disputed. Sir Thomas Browne appropriates a chapter to this inquiry, observing: "An opinion there is, which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein a cordial relation, that a particular vessel, nerve, vein or artery, is conferred thereunto from the heart; and, therefore, that hath especially the honor to bear our rings." Sir Thomas then refers to this practice as common not only in Christian but heathen nuptial contracts. Pliny states that in the portraits of the gods the rings were worn on the finger next the thumb; that the Romans wore them on the middle finger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons, and some upon the forefinger, as is deducible from Julius Pollux, who names that ring Corionas. Since, therefore, the practice differs in various counties, we can scarcely refer it to any natural cause which would alike affect all. Sir Thomas next examines the anatomical details of nerve, vein and artery; adding that inspection does not "confirm a particular vessel in his finger," and that "propagations being communicated unto both hands, we have no greater reason to wear our rings on the left than on the right." The *Laram Manual*, as old as 1085, says: "The ring should be so placed because in this medicine finger is a certain vein which goes directly to the heart."

Among the Jews there sometimes was an exchanging of rings, the bride, first giving a plain ring of silver, and receiving back a ring of gold. The difference of metal was understood to symbolize an acknowledgment of inequality on the part of the woman.

Take Care of Your Horses.

The singular disease which attacked horses in various parts of this country and Canada, last fall, and which has lately attacked animals in various parts of New York State, is now declared to be epidemic among the Boston horses. The Boston Journal of the 18th inst., gives some particulars of the efforts made by the Boston stablemen in investigating the disease and in staying its progress. It tells us that the "horse disease" is pronounced by veterinary surgeons to be epidemic and not contagious in its character, and is thought to be caused by sudden and severe changes in the weather, such as have occurred within the past few weeks. The manner in which the disease makes itself known is by the entire loss of the use of the animal's hind legs, accompanied with weakness in the back, and is caused by paralysis in the membranes of those parts leading to the spinal column. The disease is a comparatively new one to veterinarians, but with forethought and care its coming may often be averted. Among the parties who have suffered less from the epidemic in that city are the Metropolitan Railroad Company, the Cambridge Railroad Company, Mr. Hathorn, proprietor of the "Red Line" coaches, and Mr. Maynard. Other private and public stables have been visited, it is understood, with more or less severity. Mr. Hathorn has been one of the heaviest losers, having sacrificed in all eight horses, besides three whose cases are yet uncertain. He has commenced a thorough treatment of all his horses, and thinks he has stayed the further ravages of the disease at his stables. It is said that Mr. Maynard lost on Friday his well-known black mare, valued at $3,000. The real extent of the epidemic it is impossible as yet to determine, but owners of horses would do well to keep a close watch for symptons, as a little early attention may suffice to ward of this disease and save the life of the animal. That the epidemic is not confined to any locality is shown by the fact that several cases have been found in a drove just imported from Canada, while New York and other portions of the country are said to be experiencing attacks of it. That it is not in the least contagious is declared by all skilled in the diseases peculiar to horses, and no one need fear that his horse is in danger from contact with others. It is also rumored that a cow has lately died of this disease, but the rumor is doubted.—[N. Y. World.

The Boston Musical Jubilee.

[From the Boston Bulletin.]

For the benefit of our country cousins and those living in the provincial cities of New York and Chicago, who desire to know how we are going to put through Gilmore's great musical jubilee, we would say as follows:

Everything will be done on a big scale; the chromatic scale will be nothing to the weigh this will be managed.

Gunpowder and nitro-glycerine will be employed to blow the organ, and a trumpet blast may be expected by the same agency.

All the leading bankers are now employed in preparing rolls for the drums.

Skilled navigators have been sent out to bring Cape Horn and George Francis Train has been engaged to blow it.

The Trump of Fame is expected to be present, if it is not played out.

An amateur who plays upon words, will perform a duet with another who blows a cloud.

There will be overtures by dry goods drummers.

New York judges will not be admitted to the orchestra as instruments of the Tammany ring.

Sixteen locomotives will whistle Yankee Doodle with bell accompaniment.

The Heidelberg tunnel has been contracted for the bass drum, and four elephant skins are now being tanned for the heads of it; and in place of sticks two steam pile drivers will be used.

The Chinese national hymn will be performed by the band of the Emperor of China, who are expected in junks. In their absence three hundred cats and sixty saw filers have been secured to prevent disappointment.

There will be a number of celebrated airs—the contesting heirs to the Tichborne estate is anxious to be present, if he can get beyond a few bars.

Finally Mr. Gilmore will give a new version of the March of Progress with full orchestra and vocal accompaniment.

The Escape of the Czar.

A great deal has been said both in Russia and in foreign journals about the narrow escape of the Czar while hunting on the 16th of January. The correct version appears to be, that on the day in question during a hunt, the Emperor, accompanied by a party of sportsmen, came on the track of a bear; in the battle which followed the animal emerged from a thick part of the forrest and advanced with such rapidity directly towards the spot at which the Emperor was stationed that the latter had only time to fire two shots—one of which struck the bear in the shoulder. He fell, but immediately rose again and rushed furiously onward in the same direction. The Emperor, not having time either to re-load the gun in his hand or to procure another, in order to avoid the animal stepped on one side. At the same instant two of the huntsmen stationed near his Majesty, seeing his imminent danger, rushed to the spot. One ran his spear into the bear, while the other effectually despatched the beast by a shot through the head.

THE LONG REPOSE.

[The following hymn was translated from the German by the late Dr. James Hamilton of London.]

Neighbor, accept our parting song;
The road is short, the rest is long;
The Lord brought here the Lord takes hence,
There is no house of permanence.

On bread of mirth and bread of tears
The pilgrim fed these checkered years;
Now, landlord world, shut to the door,
Thy guest is gone forevermore.

Gone to a realm of sweet repose,
His comrades bless him as he goes;
Of toil and moil the day was full,
A good sleep now, the night is cool.

Ye village bells, ring, softly ring,
And in the blessed Sabbath bring,
Which from this weary work-day tryst
Awaits God's folk through Jesus Christ.

And open wide, thou Gate of Peace!
And let the other journey cease!
Nor grudge a narrow couch, dear neighbors,
For slumbers won by life-long labors.

Beneath these sods, how close ye lie!
But many a mansion's in yon sky;
Even now beneath the sapphire throne,
Is his prepared through God's dear son.

"I quickly come," that Savior cries:
Yes, quickly come, this church-yard sighs,
Come, Jesus, come, we wait for Thee—
Thine now and ever let us be.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Novelties—The Gems of the Season.

[American Watchmakers' Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Journal.]

For lockets, breloques, sleeve buttons, and scarf pins and novelty this season consists rather in a very charming method of ornamentation than in any new forms. Very accurate models of Egyptian shapes are, however, in vogue. Careful drawings of the mystical figures of the worshipers, of Isis, with all the forms of sphinxes and scarabees engraved on them, have been introduced. The style of treatment is a novel one. Sometimes the backing of the ornament presents a different color of gold from the front, giving greater contrast of color.

The revolution in the style of gentlemen's chains is becoming more marked. Very large solid links, each one an inch to an inch and a quarter and of considerable thickness, are the great favorites at present. The bar for securing the chain follows closely the model of the links. The drop on which the seal was formerly secured is now omitted, the seal hanging from the middle of the chain. Red gold seems to be the adopted shade. This large size of link is a positive return to the fashions of one hundred years ago. The seals are of cornelian or blood stone, and can be used either to form an imprint on sealing wax or for a locket.

A very hansome chain of a new character has just been introduced by a leading manufacturer. By an exceeding simple and ingenerous method, it may be formed either into a double claim secured in the middle, a single chain, a fob chain, or a necklace. The length can be so arranged by means of a simple slide, that the chain can be made either longer or shorter, according to the desire of the wearer. The double chain will probably become very popular. It is not only ornamental, but has, besides, the great advantage of additional security. These chains are now standard articles in this line.

IN LADIES' CHAINS

the opera chain, introduced last season, still commands much attention. Perfectly strong and flexible, with a slide in the middle, which secures it to the neck of the wearer, the watch is suspended to one end, the other teminating in a pretty golden tassel. In delicate link work, the productions of our manufacturers rival those of the best foreign make. The present Lenten season is generally a quiet one, yet trade has been quite good, and perhaps a a rather larger proportion of business has been carried on this last month than usual. Many charming novelties are in hand, some of which promise to be be quite attractive.

The general demand for rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds for manufacturing purposes is fairly active.

IN DIAMONDS

the trade is very good for the season. Small stones fit for general work, of good quality, are readily placed; The demand for larger stones has not yet fairly set in. So far the influence of the African discoveries has had no perceptible effect upon the American market. The wants of wearers of diamonds in the United States being entirely confined to choice stones, and such never being plenty in the market, precludes the possibility of any depreciation in price of this class of diamonds.

PEARLS

of all sizes are in fair demand, and, notwithstanding there is a better stock than has been offered for some time, they meet with a ready sale.

EMERALDS

are, perhaps, most sought after, though very few fine stones, either as to size or color, are in the market. For one of 2¾ carats $1,000 gold is asked.

IN RUBIES

stones of moderate size are scarce, and good prices are asked and paid for them. A remarkably fine one of about five carats, of magnificent color and fire, true pigeon's blood, is held at $7,000 gold.

TURQUOISES

are now more freely used than for some years by our jewellers. This has created some demand for good stones, such as are found in European markets, are not much sought after.

Important Discovery at Jerusalem.

An important discovery has been made at Jerusalem by Mr. C. Schick. Capt. Warren, while conducting the excavations made at Jerusalem by the Palestine Exploring fund, explored a remarkable rock-hewn passage leading southward toward the temple area from the subway at the convent of the Sisters of Zion. Mr. Schick has found a continuation of this passage, or rather aqueduct, as it is now proved to be, toward the north wall of the city, a little east of the Damascus gate. At this point the aqueduct has been cut in solid rock, which lies in front of and communicates with the well-known caverns; it is, therefore, older than these; and can hardly be assigned a later date than that of the kings of Judah. Mr. Schick was unable at the time to follow up his discovery, but the Palestine Exploration fund have taken the matter in hand and hope to find the source from which the water is derived. The existence of the aqueduct lately discovered is a strong argument in favor of the belief that the city of David occupied a portion of Mount Moriah, and it may possibly enable us to identify the pool or some source near it as the Upper Gihon, and Silvaur as Gihon in the valley.

SEEDY individual enters store at Newark, N. J., and selects a paper collar, Seedy customer No. 2. appears directly, and eyes No. 1. very suspiciously. No. 1. departs, when No. 2. informs clerk that he is a detective following No. 1. who, he believes, robbed a store that morning. For the sake of disguise suggests that clerk exchange hats with him. Exit No. 2. with fine new tile, leaving scrubby ditto.

VARIETIES.

A WISCONSIN editor speaks of a wind which "just sat on its hind legs and howled."

A MISSOURI husband obtained a divorce because his wife insisted on naming the baby Forney.

IN Washington there is advertised for sale the "bedstead and bedding on which President Lincoln died."

ABUSING one's relations in the bosom of one's family is said to be one of the sweetest of domestic privileges.

A FAITHFUL hen was recently found frozen to death in her nest, at Bangor, with the eggs yet warm beneath her.

A MAN out West was offered a plate of maccaroni soup, but declined it declaring that they couldn't play off any biled pipestems on him.

A WESTERN editor, recently married, states editorially, "We are living at this moment under absolute despotism."

THE question of where all the Smiths come from is answered. A factory in a neighboring city bears the sign, "Smith Manufacturing Company."

A SALT LAKE CITY correspondent comes to the rescue of the Mormon girls, who, he says, "have the freshest, fairest, clearest, most healthy complexions I ever saw."

THE foreign papers throw out some hints to the effect that the King of Belgium, Carlotta's brother, has lately exhibited, on divers occasions, symptoms of insanity.

A LADY in Louisville, Ky., who paid seventy-five dollars to have her face enamelled to attend a ball, has since paid three hundred dollars to the doctors for saving her life.

A MAN who stole some clothing from a house in New York on Thursday was found to have a wife and eight children in a starving condition. He was driven to the deed to relieve their necessities.

A CONNECTICUT greenhorn, who recently visited New York for the first time, paid a sharper $1 50 for admission to Central park, and thought he got in cheap. A bystander had the confidence operator arrested.

A LEARNED and entertaining book upon blondes has appeared in Paris. It traces the origin and history of the passion for light hair, which is shown to be away back in the medieval times and among the women of Italy.

BABY, (solemnly,) he has been left at grand-mamma's for a few hours, and begins to find it rather "slow."—"Gran'ma! I wasn't to eat too much plum cake." (Grandmamma feels the rebuke and rings the bell.)

THE N. Y. Mail says that the latest fashion at weddings, is for a gentleman to present his daughter with a check for a large amount, which is displayed with the other present, but taken back by the indulgent *pere* as the close of the reception.

A MODEST young lady at the table, desiring the leg of a chicken, said: "I take the part which ought to be dressed in drawers. "A young gentleman opposite replied: "I'll take the part which ought to wear the bustle." The young lady fainted, and was carried out on a salver.

FORETHOUGHT.—Mamma: Well, Johnny, I shall forgive you this time, and its very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry. Johnny: Yes, Ma; don't tear it up, please. Mamma: Why, Johnny? Johnny: Because it will do for next time.—[Judy.

THE French Academy of Fine Arts is about to take into consideration the admission of female members. Should the decision be favorable, it is believed that Rosa Bonheur, and M'lle Jacquemart, who has distinguished herself as a painter of portraits, will be brought forward as candidates.

REV. TAYLOR, the sailors' minister, astonished a divine who had refused to enter his pulpit because a Unitarian minister had been in it, by falling on his knees on the pulpit stairs and crying out, "O Lord! deliver us in Boston from two things, bad rum and bigotry; Thou knowest which is worst, for I don't.

VERY pretty Easter jewelry has just been announced, consisting of an egg of gold tastefully enamelled; this opens with a spring and discloses on one side a glass, and on the other a place for a miniature. Ear-rings are also made to correspond. Jet and steel are now much worn, especially in butterflies and daisies for the front of the hair.

A CURIOUS confirmation of the truth of Thackeray's assertion that a lady could not write a letter without under-scoring some of the words, was shown in Queen Victoria's recent letter to the people, acknowledging her gratification at the enthusiastic reception with which she was greeted. In it three words are underscored.

THE origin of the title, "The Thunderer," by which the London Times is known, was from a writer beginning a leading article with the phrase, "We thundered forth the other day," &c. Some of the Times' cotemporaries, in referring to this expression, called the Times "The Thunderer," and though nearly 50 years have elapsed, the title still clings to it.

JACOB FOURNAIS, who was probably the oldest man in the world, died recently at Kansas City. He was about 136 years old, and remembered, distinctly, the taking of Quebec by Wolfe, in 1759. In 1814, at the time of the occupation of New Orleans by General Jackson, Fournais was not allowed to enlist because he was too old. He followed the occupation of a hunter for fifty years, and retired about thirty years ago from active work.

THERE is a growing uneasiness on the part of the New York Croton board as to the prospective scarcity of water, owing to the partial giving out of the aqueduct feeders in Westchester. Civil Engineer Craven has addressed a communication to Gen. Alex. Shaler, chairman of the fire department, in the course of which he does not disguise the fact that the present supply is insufficient to meet the demands of any conflagration of unusual magnitude. He thinks pumping engines, with tanks along the rivers, would help to meet the emergency.

A WITNESS of a recent shooting affray in Memphis, Tenn., utterly refused to testify in the case, and was committed to jail for contempt of court. A reporter of the Avalanche visited him there, and to him the witness, whose name is Perkins, and the following story accounting for his eccentric conduct: When he was about 18 years old, and at college, his chum shot another student while in a fit of anger, and he, Perkins, was compelled to testify in the case which resulted in a verdict of wilful murder, and his young friend was hanged. While kneeling beside the dishonored corpse of his roommate he "took a solemn oath never again to testify in any case where his testimony might possibly cause the extreme penalty of the law to be inflicted upon any person." He has kept this oath religiously, and now says that, rather than break it, he will remain in jail for life.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr..........................Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. S. Lare..........................E. A. Myers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 30, 1872

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Attention is invited to the following resolution adopted this day by the Democratic County Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic voters of Allegheny county be requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman, of this Committee, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH,

In the townships, between the hours of three and five o'clock, and in the other districts from six to seven o'clock P. M., and elect two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention at the Court House on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11th.

At ten o'clock A. M., to elect delegates to the State Convention at Reading, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention."

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 16, 1872.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

We hope our friends throughout Allegheny county will not neglect to attend the delegate meetings on Saturday, April 6th, and see that their respective Districts are represented in the Convention that assembles at the Court House on the *Thursday* following, April 11th.

For several years the Conventions have been held on Tuesday, but for reasons deemed expedient by the Committee, *Thursday* has been named. Delegates should note the change.

DIVERSITIES in bookkeeping is the mild excuse offered by Secretary BOUTWELL for the discrepancies in his accounts, but will he persist in placing his false statements before the people concerning the reduction of the public debt?

No wonder the New York *Independen* is such a staunch supporter of GRANT, LEET & Co. An agreement made in 1861, has been brought to light by which certain parties engage to pay H. C. and E. E. BOWEN thirty per cent. on the storage of all unclaimed goods from foreign vessels.

IT is reported that Governor CURTIN comes home to oppose the renomination of GRANT, and that he will resign his commission and take open ground against him. He is also spoken of in connection with the nomination for President before the Cincinnati Convention. Lively times ahead.

THE loose manner in which licenses are now granted by the County Commissioners, will give to the local option law a strength in the direction of no liquor in Allegheny county it might not otherwise obtain. We hope there will be no occasion for any more Work House examples in the license board.

IN short, a man must be nominated who can carry Pennsylvania. That done the contest is ended, and victory is with the Democracy. The man to carry Pennsylvania is Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT. The politicians know this. If they heed it not, let the consequences be upon their heads. So says a correspondent of the Fayette *Monitor*.

IT would be more becoming in the *Dispatch* to print the memorandum of agreement made the 6th day of September, 1861, between the editor of the N. Y. *Independent*, HARRY C. BOWEN, and SQUIRE and JOHNSTON, in relation to the general order business and the division of the swag, than to accuse its neighbors of wilful mistatements in relation to the same.

THE Louisiana negroes insist upon running one of their color for Governor and they are also determined upon being well represented in GRANT's Philadelpia Convention, and will probably make a stiff fight for the nomination of a colored man for the Vice Presidency. We rather like this. It shows that they don't propose to be "niggers" all the time. Now let the colored men of the banner county strike for their rights. Their friends in Cleveland, New Orleans and other places have set them a good example.

THE DISPATCH ON CARPET BAGGERS AND IGNORANT SOUTHERN NEGROES.

We admit we were greatly surprised upon finding the following in the editorial columns of yesterday's *Dispatch*:

> The State Auditor of Mississippi has informed the Legislature now in session that the taxation in that State must be raised to more than double its present rate in order to carry on the government. In the face of this announcement, every measure of retrenchment which is proposed in the Legislature *is promptly voted down by the carpet baggers and freedmen*, who form the majority of that body. But it must not be forgotten that the Southern negroes, who *ignorantly vote for all manner of extravagant measures as a class*, cannot under any circumstances be brought to see the propriety of any taxation which affects themselves. Consequently when the question of repudiation comes up in Mississippi as it is certain to do, it will be found that a great majority of the freedmen will vote for that method of cancelling their debts.

If the *Dispatch* goes on in this style it can no longer be said that "it never utters an uncertain sound," and we will call it Radical no more.

HOW SOME THINGS ARE DONE.

The testimony of CORNELIUS M'BRIDE, a carpet-bagger in Mississippi, a Radical School teacher in Chickasaw county in that State, and a deputy United States Marshal to boot, taken by Senator SCOTT's committee, is full of information as to the way in which comfortable berths are obtained down South for travelers from the rock-bound coasts of Eew England, and how ingeniously the "rascally kuklux" are made to foot the bill.

Mr. M'BRIDE has been favored with a specimen of the only law which has been within reach of the white men of Chickasaw county, and his administration has clearly wrought in his practical mind no disposition to favor its administrators. We may, then, fairly presume that all he says of the rascality of his own side may be safely taken as absolute verity.

They have, he says, a tax of five mills on the dollar, for school purposes, and any neighborhood which can produce twenty-five *piccanninies* is entitled to a school house and a teacher. It is not necessary that the people who get up the school should pay a penny of the tax—that is intended to come off the white trash for the benefit of the "man and brother." He says they have *two hundred* schools in that one county, and the teachers', pay amounts to forty, sixty and one hundred dollars per month.

The school taxes here at home are considered pretty high, but if we paid the principals of our schools $1,200 per annum, or even the lowest rate in Chickasaw county, $480 per annum, for every five scholars in his own especial department, we suspect our well-to-do Radical neighbors would make it warm for the directors.

This is a specimen brick of the reconstruction in the South. Let every man ask himself in all candor and honesty, how far he would be disposed to submit quietly and gratefully to such a deliberate system of robbery, planned by the men at Washington and carried out by a pack of shrewd, mean, low-lived Yankees; the creatures known in the army as camp-followers—too cowardly to fight, but not afraid to steal.

The testimony taken by the committee is full of richness; for instance, take the statement of Gen. WRIGHT of Augusta; he says that up to the latter part of 1868 the negroes believed that by voting they were going to obtain a division of the land and stock of the country. These rascals, the carpet-baggers, would go down and sell painted stakes to them, telling them all they had to do was to put down the stakes on the white men's farm, and after the election forty acres of it would belong to each negro; the cunning scoundrels made the poor negroes pay one dollar for each painted stake.

Mr. PIERCE, of Alabama, also states that many an old negro had come to him and asked if it was true he was entitled to a mule and 40 acres. At Gainesville, Sumpter county, (Ala.) he heard a man making a speech at a barbacue, who told the negroes that he had been to Washington and had procured a lot of pegs, which he exhibited, that had been made by the government for the purpose of staking off land for them; all he asked, he told them, was a dollar for each peg, to pay his expenses. Each person buying four pegs, he told them, could stick a peg down as a corner, walk a sufficient distance and put down another, and so on, enclosing his 40 acres. He was particular to advise them to include one half woodland in their surveys.

These fellows are the men who come to Congress, and fill the seats once occupied by the PICKENS' the SUMPTERS' the FORSYTHES' the MADISONS' and the other great men of the South. The brain of the South is ostracised in a great measure, and the country is delivered over to the carpet-bagger, the negro and the scallawag, and men in the North have no scruples in sustaining the villainy.

THE CHAMPION FLOPPER.

It is cruel in the *Dispatch* to remind the *Gazette* of its abuse and fulsome flattery, of BEN MORGAN, and on behalf of the venerable old lady we enter our protest. Why if this thing is allowed to go on, we will not be at all surprised to find the *Dispatch* telling how its grandmother advocated the retention of the income tax—said the people liked it, and then shortly after didn't think it such a good thing after all; how it proclaimed that JOSEPH DILWORTH was not a temperance man, and that he was in favor of licensing houses where good and pure drinks could be obtained by those that needed them, or thought they needed them; how it pronounced the EVANS steal "no defalcation at all," and now wants the full amount returned to the State; how—but a short time since, it smeared Governor GEARY all over with sugar and honey, and now insinuates that he has pocketed part of the EVANS steal; how it declared that "our party" is minus a journal in Philadelphia, and then approvingly quotes the utterances of the *Bulletin*; how it takes the New York *Tribune* to task and says it is not Radical newspaper, and how it fought the battle "single handed and alone," and a few days after said the *Dispatch* "never gave an uncertain sound." We repeat that it is cruel to remind the organ of these things. It might interfere with it making another summersault in favor of HARTRANFT for Governor.

THE OLD MAN'S WILL.

WE are commanded on high authority not to speak evil of dignities, and our Republican friends interpret the text in a manner calculated to throw a shield before GRANT. We don't believe GRANT is a dignity; in fact, so far from being that thing, we doubt very seriously whether he has what the chemists would call *a trace* of that substance in his entire mental constitution.

Gen. BURBRIDGE, a leading Radical in Kentucky, says that while old JESSIE GRANT the President's father, holds the commission of post-master of Covington, in that State, and being a GRANT of course takes especial good care to draw every penny of the emoluments thereunto belonging, that one EASTON does the work and draws his pay from the United States as a special agent of the post office department. Surely GRANT's nepotism, either upwards, downwards, or collateral, is bad enough, even when the GRANTS and DENTS and their right and left handed relatives performed the duties as well as drew the salaries, of the almost innumerable offices to which they have been appointed since the fatal 4th of March 1869; but this thing of giving "pap" a good fat office, and then paying another man out of the people's money for doing the work, seems what may not improperly be styled cutting it too fat.

If GRANT's father was poor, some would be inclined to regard the President as a loving son for hitching the old man to the public fodder rack; but judging from Gen. BURBRIDGE's statement upon another affair, it would appear as if the senior GRANT was wealthy, and kept the signing of his will, as a kind of sword of DAMOCLE's, suspended over the Presidential chair; for we learn from him that the son-in-law CRAMER's appointment as minister to Denmark could not be procured, until the old man affirmed that he would leave the name of ULYSSES out of that important paper, if CRAMER's commission was not forthcoming and it came forth accordingly.

We have, all of us, become so familiarized with GRANT's paying off presents with offices, that the subject had got to be a disgusting one to think of, as well as a hackneyed one to write about; but here it comes—a kind of Grante-doodle with the variations; the appointment of a brother-in-law to represent the American people abroad, under the penalty of being left out of a rich old father's last will and testament. One feels somewhat curious to learn, what will be the next form in which the President's enormous power absorption will manifest itself.

IT is truly refreshing to read the repentant shrieks of a Radical of the Radicals; of a wicked man who has become alarmed and awe stricken while viewing the terrible results of his own folly. Such we observe in a late issue of the New York *Tribune*, whose eyes, after being closed for years, seem to have suddenly opened upon the horrors and abominations of carpet bag and scallawag rule in the South.

"In the intoxication of sudden political enfranchisement," he says, "they [the negroes] have fallen victims to an infamous horde of adventurers from the Northern States, whose robberies they lack the sagacity to prevent. The shrewder and more unscrupulous of their own people have joined hands with these thieving carpet baggers, and the result is a reign of corruption and oppression entirely without parallel in the history of the United States. One after another the unfortunate communities seem to be rushing into bankruptcy."

This repentant and afrighted Radical proceeds to say, and to say truly: "The better class [of the whites] are separated from their former slaves by a great gulf, which the infamies of carpet bag rule and the absurd withholding of amnesty are daily making wider. On the one hand we have a carnival of theft and license; on the other the horrors of midnight scourgings and assassinations; • • • political society at the South rest upon a foundation of ignorance and irresponsibility, and upon such a basis a virtuous and prosperous State can never be erected."

This is only novel, in being found in the editorial columns of a Radical paper. It was foretold in 1866, and asserted to be true in 1868 in every Democratic paper and by every Democratic orator in the country; but the ears of too many were stopped by hatred malice and all uncharitableness so that they would not believe.

Had the only Constitutional course been adopted; had the intellect and honesty of the South been let alone by STEVENS and his followers in Congress: had LINCOLN's policy as carried out by JOHNSON, been permitted to rule, instead of this condition of horrors we would now have in the Southern States a happy prosperous and contented people. After trying GRANT and the Radical plans, does it not occur to some men who heretofore have been among his followers, that furher persistance is sheer folly and wickedness?

Senator SCOTT thinks, that as it required forty years to get up the rebellion, we should try the present remedy for as long a time! What statesmanship. Forty years of the condition of affairs so graphically pictured by the *Tribune!*

AFTER it has been pretty well settled that GLENNI W. SCOFIELD could not go back to Congress from the Nineteenth District, he writes a letter in which he is resolved to retire to private life at the close of his present term.

NOTHING WHATEVER TO DO WITH IT.

> General CASS may be the proper one to nominate for Governor; if so he should receive the hearty support of every Democrat. If, however, he is in any way connected with the Southern Improvement Company, a monopoly which is now doing much to injure the oil interests of the State, which we see intimated in some quarters, the nomination would not unite the Democracy in the oil country.

The above we find in the Lewisburg *Journal*, and take this occasion to state, by authority, that General GEORGE W. CASS has never been, nor is he now, in any manner whatever, connected with, or interested in that gigantic monopoly known as the Southern, or as it is sometimes called the South Improvement Company.

ONLY THAT AND NOTHING MORE.

A telegram announces, that after much tribulation, the sick, but perambulating EVANS, has made a clean breast of it to the Legislative Committee, which went in search of him. Out of nearly three hundred thousand dollars commissions he owns up to having paid out but $34,500—$6,000 to D. C. FORNEY of the Washington *Chronicle*, $6,000 to Dr. TRIMBLE, $20,000 to S. P. BROWN a State agent resident in Washington and only $2,500 to the *State Guard* edited by WEIN FORNEY and the organ of Gov. GEARY. We believe the above parties received the sums indicated but we do not believe that is the whole story. It is clear "WEE KEMBLE" knew his character when he said he understood "addition division and silence."

TOM MURPHY, who was GRANT's Collector of customs at New York for about two years and a half, confessed, in his examination before the Investigation committee, that a clerk named CLINCH was really the collector, so far as regarded all knowledge of the duties of the office! MURPHY who is one of GRANT's 'pals' drew the salary, while CLINCH did the work on a subordinate's compensation.

Unsophisticated people will generally imagine that the man who did the work should hold the position and receive its emoluments; but we suppose poor CLINCH had no cottage at Long Branch for the unexhausted receiver.

When this man MURPHY thus convicted of utter ignorance upon his own confession—when this man MURPHY resigned his office, the wise and astute GRANT wrote to him:—"It gives m great pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency, honesty, and zeal with which you have administered the office so long as it has been intrusted to your keeping." when TOM received this letter, he should have "called CLINCH," as he swears he always did when anything had to be done which he did not understand. And as he don't know anything about the "general order" business: nor what a "drawback" is, nor how much money he made out of "moities" on forfeitures; nor whether the New York merchants were dissatisfied with him; it is pretty evident GRANT's letter must also have been above his comprehension.

The Committee should follow MURPHY's example in this particular, and "call CLINCH" before them. Possibly he could throw some light on these dark doings.

TREASURER MACKEY appears but seldom in the western part of the State, but when he does come he succeeds by some means, in restoring equinamity in the Republican ranks. For a long time the *Commercial* held out against the wing of the party represented by him, but time and "change" work wonders. The editor of the "largest" enjoyed the unusual opportunity of declining a highly honorable office, and now has nothing to say against State officials. The *Gazette* and *Dispatch* last week were quite restive; not satisfied with punching GEARY's head, they turned in upon other gentlemen high in place.

Auditor-General HARTRANFT was no better than he ought to be, knew a great deal about the EVANS swindle, had borrowed money from him, paid it back, but forgot to get his due bill. The *Gazette* charged boldly that neither MACKEY nor HARTRANFT told all they knew about EVANS. The State Treasurer suddenly appears upon the scene, both papers change their tune, everything is now lovely. The ten delegates from Allegheny county are to support the present Auditor-General for Governor, and there will not be a whisper against the arrangement. ROBERT is persuasive, and, in his way, a model politician.

WE will soon be called upon to select representatives in the Constitutional Convention. It is to be hoped that both parties will be careful to nominate the very best men, mentally and morally, they can persuade to serve. Surely we have more brains in Allegheny county than one would imagine, who judged of our people from the specimens we have in Congress and the State Legislature. Revising the Constitution of the State ought to be confided to men of talent and of unquestionable high character. Let us see which party will present the best selection of candidates.

GEN. CASS never having had anything to do with the combination of railroads against the oil producers, and Col. T. A. SCOTT, having adjusted everything to their entire satisfaction, indignation resolutions are not so violent, and gentlemen, not interested in oil at all, but anxious to seize upon anything to make political capital against them, will please take a back seat for the present.

THE CAPITALISTS AND WAGES.

There is a sort of superstition prevalent in some quarters that a reduction of duties must necessarily be followed by a reduction of wages, and that a high tariff is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to.

We all know that the relative supply of, and demand for, an article, must necessarily fix its price. If A wants B's money, more than B wants A's product, the price goes down; but if B wants the product more than A wants the money, the result is precisely the opposite—the price advances.

We have yet to hear of the manufacturer who ever advanced the wages of his hands before he was obliged to do so, or of the working men who accepted less than he could obtain for his skill or labor.

Mr. FINKELBERG a member of Congress from Missouri, and a sound Republican too, in a speech in the House a few days ago, showed how utterly insincere were the professions of capitalists on this question of wages; and that an increase of duties does not, as a matter of course, occasion an increase of wages or benefit labor; that instead thereof it is profits which are affected; and that there is a large class of objects on which the people might be relieved by a reduction of taxation without affecting wages one iota.

He cited Massachusetts Mills in particular; showing that the Chickopee mills had been paying over 26 per cent. dividends, and its stock was worth 225 per cent. premium. The Merrimac pays 15½ per cent. dividends; stock 70 per cent. premium. Middlesex, dividends 22½ per cent.; stock 300 per cent.; premium. Naumkeag, dividends 20 per cent., stock 67 premium. Pacific dividends 21 per cent.; stock 124 premium. Salisbury 22 per cent. dividends; stock 260 premium.

Here's where the profits of the tariff go—right into the dividends, and to the increase of the price of the stock. Laborers on low wages; but 20 per cent. dividends to the stockholders. The whole community who buy the products of the cotton mills are taxed to enrich their owners; there is not a citizen of this county who escapes the long fingers of Yankee shrewdness, nor a shopkeeper who sells their cotton cloths but who is a tax-gatherer for New England.

Nor does it much benefit the girls who work in those mills; for this the Republican representative affirms that in the matter of wages, they "are ground down to a point just sufficient to keep body and soul together." The idea suggested is, that when the fall in prices comes, the owners should sacrifice a portion of these generous dividends; and not, as the custom of those benevolent gentlemen is said to be, take the big end of it from the wages of their employees.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

The decision in the M'CLURE-GRAY case by which Col. M'CLURE takes his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania will be hailed as a triumph of truth over perjury; honesty over fraud; decency over ruffianism; and we might add, independent journalism over those controlled by thieving rings, as to their credit be it said that several of the leading Republican journals in Philadelphia stood up squarely for Col. M'CLURE in his contest with the perjurers, rounders and repeaters, backed by Gen. GRANT's office holders and the corrupt State House Row, who have for years managed to carry the elections in city and State by fraud and violence.

This will leave the Senate, 16 Democrats to 16 Republicans, with MCCLURE with the casting vote. Of course it was Radicals only who sought to persecute and defraud him, while every Democrat stood up on the side of honor and justice. To the former he is indebted for nothing—to the latter he is indebted for his seat and we won't attempt now to guess where his vote will be recorded upon the just measures advocated by the Democratic members We may say, however, that the infamous Congressional apportionment bill will not be passed by the Senate in its present shape M'CLURE always denounced the unfairness of the last apportionment; told the leading men of his party that it was unjust, and he will not be caught voting for one which is even more infamous in its bearings. This much has been gained by the triumph of Col. ALEX. M'CLURE.

THE LIBEL LAW.

Major General HARRY WHITE one of Gov. GEARY's appointees, who is now, and has been for a long time, a member of the State Senate, has so far succeeded in preventing any amelioration of the law of Libel. The General belongs to the legal profession, and for aught we know may be a burning and a shining star in the judicial district of which Judge LOGAN is the sun and center. We make him a fair proposition. Suppose we have lawyers and editors placed upon the same platform. Take away from Gen. WHITE and his professional brethren the shield which the law throws around them; let them be criminally responsible for the foul-mouthed abuse so frequently poured out upon parties and witnesses; and which to their shame be it spoken, scarcely ever is rebuked by the presiding judge.

Why a lawyer should enjoy complete immunity criminally and civilly for his utterances during the trial of a cause, which an editor is held to so severe an account and *malice* in his case is presumed to exist, we leave to the legislature to answer.

THE OIL MEN VICTORIOUS.

The Result of the Conference Between the Oil Men and the Railroads.

The following report of the New York oil meeting before alluded to by telegraph, we take from the *World* of Tuesday:

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

At a meeting between the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, on the part of carriers, and a joint committee of producers and refiners, of which Dr. George Shambergh, chairman, the committee consisting of the following named gentlemen: Dr. George Shambergh, chairman, Titusville, producer; E. G. Patterson, Titusville, producer; William Hasson, Oil City, producer; Henry Byrom, Titusville, producer; William Parker, Parker's Landing, producer; John J. Fisher, Oil City, shipper; J. J. Vandergrift, Oil City, refiner; A. P. Bennett, Titusville, refiner; William M. Irish, Rouseville, refiner; William T. Scheide, Tideoute, shipper; Henry H. Rogers, New York, refiner; F. C. Fleming, New York, refiner; Josiah Lombard, Jr., New York, refiner; B. Vaughan, Boston, refiner.

After full discussion it was agreed between the parties:

1. That all arrangements for the transportation of oil from and after this date shall be upon a basis of perfect equality to all shippers, producers, and refiners, and that no rebate, drawback, or other arrangement of any character shall be made or allowed that will give any party the slightest difference in rates or discrimination of any character whatever.

11. That the present rates from Oil City, Union, Corry, Irvineton, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and other competing points shall be and remain in full force at following rates:

ON CRUDE OIL.

From Oil City, Union, Corry, and Irvineton to Boston	1 30
From Oil City, Union, Corry, and Irvineton to New York	1 35
From Oil City, Union, Corry, and Irvineton to Philadelphia	1 20
From Oil City, Union, Corry, and Irvineton to Baltimore	1 20
From Oil City, Union, Corry, and Irvineton to Cleveland	30
From Oil City, Union, Corry, and Irvineton to Pittsburgh	30

ON REFINED OIL, BENZINE, ETC.

	Per bbl.
From Oil City, Union, Corry and Irvineton to Boston	$1 65
From Oil City, Union, Corry and Irvineton to New York	1 50
From Oil City, Union, Corry and Irvineton to Philadelphia	1 35
From Oil City, Union, Corry and Irvineton to Baltimore	1 35
From Cleveland to Boston	1 65
From Cleveland to New York	1 50
From Cleveland to Philadelphia	1 35
From Cleveland to Baltimore	1 35
From Pittsburgh to New York	1 35
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia	1 25
From Pittsburgh to Bartimore	1 35

—And said rates shall not be liable to any change, either for increase or decrease, without first giving to Wm. Hasson, President of the Producers' Union at Oil City, at least ninety days' notice, in writing, of such contemplated change.

III. In the distribution of cars for shipment it shall be done without discrimination.

IV. On the basis as hereinbefore stated the parties respectively agree to carry out the arrangements in good faith and work for the material interests of each other.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto affixed their signatures this 25th day of March, A. D. 1872.

For the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, H. F. Clark, president; for the Erie Railway Company, O. H. P. Archer, vice-president; for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies, William Vanderbuilt, vice-president; for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, George B. McClellan, president; for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Thomas A. Scott, vice-president; on behalf of the producers and refiners—G. Shamberg, E. G. Patterson, William Hasson, Henry Byrom William Parker, John J. Fisher, J. J. Vandergrift, A. P. Bennett, William M. Irish, William T. Scheide, Oil Creek producers and refiners; Henry N. Rogers, H. Fleming, Josiah Lombard, Jr., New York refiners: B. Vaughan, Boston refiner.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided that birds are not animals. This, says the New York *Express*, puts an end to the ideas of JOHNSON, WALKER, WEBSTER, WORCESTER, and all other lexicographers who held that an animal is "a living being, with an organized material body, endowed with the powers of sensation and voluntary motion." In the meaning of the word man is an animal; indeed HAMLET says he is the "paragon" of animals. A bird which lives, which has an organized body, which has powers of sensation, and which can fly through the air or walk on the ground, might be considered more accomplished by virtue of its ærial capacity than other animals. But the Supreme Court says no. Any why? Because one act of Congress made a duty upon imported birds and imported animals, which was repealed by another which declared generally that living animals should be liable to pay duty if imported. The Court now holds that inasmuch as the former act distinguished between birds and animals, the new act, which applies to living animals generally cannot relate to birds. Therefore we have the highest legal authority for asserting that a canary bird hopping about its cage is not a living animal, and therefore must be a dead bird. This may seem absurd, but it is the law, and the law is the "perfection of reason."

THE fight between the Louisiana Radicals is growing more bitter. A Washington correspondent says:

Governor Warmoth has left this city, where he has been for some days engaged in frantic efforts to restore harmony to the party in his State. Notwithstanding the violent attacks that it is reported that Warmoth made on the President, an interview was arranged between them, whereat Warmoth proposed that the two State Committees be merged in one, to be composed of five of his own friends and five Custom House followers, with United States Marshal Packard as Chairman. The Governor argued that this action would reconcile him to the present Federal officials with whom he offered to co-operate. The proposition was received in eloquent silence by the President, and promptly rejected by brother in-law Casey and adherers, who loudly boast their ability to overwhelm Warmoth. The latter and friends are much disgusted, and are arranging for a bitter fight against their opponents.

THE Alabama office-holders will start a new journal to speak for them in Montgomery. The *State Journal* of that place is a staunch Republican newspaper, but it denounces the office-holders as a "mob," and therefore it is held to be disloyal to the party.

THE TARIFF.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

Internal Revenue Taxes.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report an amendment to any bill reducing taxes, which shall repeal the Internal Revenue laws now in force, imposing taxes as follows: The tax on illuminating gas, taxes imposed by section 110 of internal Revenue act of 1864 as subsequently amended, and all taxes payable by stamps, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars

Tinkering the Tariff.

Mr. MORTON objected to the present consideration.

Mr. MORRILL withdrew the resolution.

The tariff bill then came up.

Mr. SCOTT moved to lay aside the Tariff Bill for the purpose of taking up the House Bill, to make tea and coffee free.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the tea and coffee trade was paralyzed by an uncertainly as to the action of Congress and for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the Senate on the subject, he would agree that the House bill making tea and coffee free should be taken up, though he would not vote for it.

The House Bill was taken up and Mr. Scott offered a amendment providing that it should go into effect on the first of July next; also that tea and coffee in bond on the first of July shall be free and that the duties, that shall have been paid on tea and coffee in bond on that day be refunded.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to put salt on the free list.

Mr. HAMLIN suggested that he should add coal.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he preferred to have them voted on separately.

Mr. SHERMAN said if these amendments were to be pressed they would defeat the object they had in view in consenting to lay the tariff bill aside.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he wished to bring the Senate to a direct vote on salt. He said that

The People Would be Relieved Five Times as Much

per head by repealing the duty on woolen goods as by making tea and coffee free.

Mr. MORTON said he believed we could made tea and coffee free; make the proposed reduction of ten per cent. on the articles enumerated in the second section of the Senate tariff bill; repeal all internal revenue taxes except on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, and still pay off fifty millions of the public debt next year; and, therefore, he gave notice that he would offer an amendment leaving tea and coffee free, and repealing all laws imposing taxes by stamps, except on spirits, fermented liquors, snuff and cigars, and all laws imposing taxes on gas, the repeal to take effect on the 1st of October, 1872.

Mr. SCOTT said that if Mr. Morton's amendment should prevail he (Scott) would think it a waste of time to consider the House bill further, and would yield the whole subject again to the chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Sherman.)

The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's amendment to include salt, and it was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 29.

The amendment to include coal was also rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 25.

Mr. MORTON then offered as an amendment to the pending House bill the whole of the tariff bill reported from the Senate Finance Committee, except the provisions relating to tea and coffee.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 26.

Mr. MORTON then offered the amendment, of which he had given notice.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered the free list in the Senate bill as a substitute for Mr. Morton's amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said he would vote for Mr. Morton's amendment, although, he regarded it as incomplete because it would leave undisturbed the Internal Revenue

Office-holders Now Burdening the Country.

This ought not to be left to the discretion of anybody The bill ought to contain a positive provision of extermination against the whole tribe.

Mr MORTON said that the Secretary of the Treasury had power to discharge unnecessary revenue officers, and that it must be left to him or the competent executive officer to judge how many could be spared.

Mr. Morrill's substitute for Mr. Morton's amendment was adopted—Yeas, 24; nays, 13.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to add the second section of the Finance Committee's bill, reducing the duties ten per cent. on textile fabrics and manufactures of iron, steel, earthenware, glassware, leather and india rubber. Agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 17.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would offer the tariff bill as reported from the Committee on Finance as a substitute for the pending House bill.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would renew his amendment for the reduction of internal taxes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would offer an amendment to make salt free.

Several other notices of amendments were given, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Fight of the Giants.

The bill authorizing the site for the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, on Sixth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and the Canal, came up as unfinished business.

A good deal of excitement prevailed over the bill, it being regarded as a contest between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Companys; the latter company desiring a share in the accommodations, and to have a site granted for a grand union railroad depot.

After considerable fillibustering Mr. **MERCUR** presented the conference report on the bill for the removal of causes to the United States Courts, which was agreed to.

The filibustering was then resumed.

Incompetency in the Bureau of Currency.

After spending the day in voting on motions to adjourn, alternately with motions to take a recess, but without coming any nearer to a solution of the difficulty, Mr. **HOOPER**, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken before that committee in the matter of the failure of national banks, with a resolution that it is the opinion of the committee that the successful working of the Currency Bureau required a change in the head of that bureau.

The testimony and report were ordered printed, to be called up for future action.

Adjourned.

SENATE,

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

A bill was passed for the relief of certain officers in the navy.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported adversely on the petition to erect public buildings at Philadelphia.

Mr. SCOTT, however, had the petition referred back to the Committee.

On motion of **Mr. MORRILL**, the bill passed for the sale of the Marine Hospital and grounds at San Francisco.

A Mammoth Charter.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By **Mr. RAMSEY**—To construct and aid in rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river and for other purposes; incorporating the Mississippi Levee and Telegraph Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to construct levees and a line of telegraph from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Fort Jackson, La., on both sides of the river, free from State taxation, and with a land grant of twenty-five sections per mile along the line of said levees.

The Tariff Bill

came up as unfinished business.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of considering the bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding that the Tariff Bill should be taken up again at one o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN said that as this day had been assigned for consideration of the bills of the Committee on Commerce he would not oppose the motion. Besides he was somewhat at a loss to know what to do about the tariff. There seemed to be some uncertainty throughout the country as to the effect of the vote on Friday to make tea and coffee free, and if the Senate had deliberately made up its mind to repeal the duty on tea and coffee the the best course would be to pass the House bill for that purpose. If that were done, then perhaps it might be advisable to postpone further action on the tariff until the House tariff bill should be received.

Mr. SCOTT said it was important that the tea and coffee question should be settled at once, and asked Mr. Chandler to consent to lay aside the bills of his committee informally so that the Senate might amend the House bill by fixing the time when it should go into operation, and then pass it.

Mr. CHANDLER said he preferred to go on with the consideration of the

Bills From the Committee on Commerce

The following bills were considered and passed:

Relative to the entry and clearance of ferry-boats and bonded cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory.

To establish a collection district at Duluth, Minnesota.

To make St. Paul, Minnesota, a port of entry.

For the enlargement of St. Mary's Falls Canal.

To extend the customs and navigation laws over Alaska and adjacent waters and Islands acquired by the United States.

Authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Ohio river at or near Evansville and Mount Vernon, Indiana.

A bill appropriating $70,000 to deepen St. Clair Flats Canal to sixteen feet.

Amending the act to declare the bridges of the New Orleans, Chattanooga and Mobile Railroad Company post routes.

To amend the act to regulate the Consular and Diplomatic System of the United States, increasing the salaries of various consulates, including London, Paris and Havana.

To amend the act for the Protection of American Citizens who may discover a deposit of guano.

Authorizing a Mail Steamship Service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports.

The bill to facilitate commerce with China, Japan and other countries of Asia was taken up, but, pending its consideration, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills a considerable number of bills were introduced and referred.

Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Much of the morning hour was consumed in dilatory motions to prevent a vote on Mr. Hooper's Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved to suspend the rules so as to make Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill the special order. Negatived—yeas, 98; nays, 78; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Depot Fight.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to confirm the action of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Washington designating a depot site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railway. Negatived—yeas, 119; nays, 62.

Soldiers and Sailors.

Mr. HAWLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, or their widows and minor children, to secure homesteads on public lands. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

Memorial Statue to Farragut.

Mr. TYNER, from the Committee on Public Building and Grounds, reported a joint Resolution providing for a collossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut, to be erected in Farragut Square in the city of Washington. It instructs the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds to inspect all the models that may be presented to them within sixty days and select therefrom one of the most appropriate to commemorate the deeds and character of Admiral Farragut, and it instructs the Secretary of the Navy to contract for such statue at a cost not exceeding $20,000.

After remarks in favor of the joint resolution by Messrs. Tyner, Cox, Starkweather and Garfield, it was on motion of **Mr. GARFIELD** amended so as to extend the time for selecting the model to the first of January, 1873, and was passed.

The Steamboat Law.

On motion of **Mr. NEGLEY** the steamboat bill for the better protection of life and property on board steam vessels, was made the special order for Thursday next.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Trousdale, formerly Governor of Tennessee, died at his residence in Gallatin, in that State, yesterday.

The trial of Mrs. Josephine McCarty for the murder of Henry H. Hallin on a street car in Utica. N. York, has been put over to the 29 th of April.

Frank Aiken has broken ground for his new Theatre at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, Chicago. It is to be eighty by one hundred and twenty feet and will cost $100,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—The Depressed railroad, the Underground railroad and the Elevated railroad bills were all adversely reported in the State Senate this morning.

The mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at Havana. Among the passengers were Messrs. Bryant and Hurlburd and party, on their return to New York from a visit to the Mexican capital, and Senor Aspiros, the new Mexican Commissioner, en route to Washington.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

Senator Sumner's Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—When the Senate Arms Committee met to-day, Mr. Sumner appeared and protested against a summons being served upon him. He entertained the same view that he did yesterday on the subject. He took the oath with the protest that the chairman was disqualified to act in that capacity. He however, testified under the protest that he knew nothing of this question until the 23d or 24th, of December, a friend in the Senate, not Mr. Schurz, first mentioned the facts, Afterwards he saw Senator Schurz who had seen some papers. At Schurz's suggestion he (Sumner) saw Chanbrun from whom he received copies of the letters of Remington to Lecesne and of the letters from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He gave a circumstantial account of the steps taken by himself previous to the introduction of his resolution.

In response to a question he said that he received numerous confidential communitations on the subject, but declined to give the names. He had handed them over to Mr. Schurz.

He (Sumner) declared that he considered it his duty to move for the investigation.

Picking up a newspaper one morning he found, under a telegraphic head, a dispatch dated Paris, July 9th, in which it was stated that the Committee of the French National Assembly on War Contracts, had adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials, suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war with Germany. He understood that the same telegram had also appeared in the New York papers, and other papers and that it came through the Associated Press. This telegram seemed unquestionably genuine and added to the letter of Remintou and the despatch of Squire to Remington, stating that they had the strongest influences working for them, made it still more incumbent on him to institute the inquiry. It was under these circumstances that he brought the subject before the Senate.

Mr. Sumner, in reply to a question as to how Chambrun obtained copies of these letters, said he thought Chambrun told him they were handed him by Bellonet, the French Charge d'Affaires, and that Bellonet did not consider that the letter of the Secretary of War was confidential.

Mr. Sumner further said that he was at home under medical treatment on the day this committee was appointed. If he had been in the Senate he should have felt it his duty to oppose the formation of the committee, and held it up as a flagrant violation of law.

After further questioning, Mr. Carpenter objected to Mr. Sumner's protests going on the record as they assailed the committee.

Mr. Hamlin regarded them as

Absolutely Insulting

to the committee, and then asked Mr. Sumner whether Chambrun had furnished him with the names of the witnesses.

Mr. Sumner replied that he had not nor had he furnished to him the sources of information. He thought, however, that he had mentioned one name—Gen. Ingalls.

Mr. Schurz asked—Would you consider it illegitimate to derive information of the latter's public business from any agent of a foreign Government.

Mr. Sumner—Not in the least. I should fail in my duty as a Senator, if I did not obtain information from all the sources within my reach.

An Abstract Question.

Mr. Hamlin—Would you deem it the duty of a patriotic Senator to enquire of a foreign legation as to a question tending to put his Government in the wrong with the Governments who have made no complaint?

Mr. Sumner—That is an abstract question, but on this point, I am obliged to say that no such question here arose.

Mr. Hamlin—Answer my question.

Mr. Sumner—I answer in my own way.

Mr. Hamlin—I put a general question.

Mr. Sumner—I consider it a question not applicable to this case.

Mr. Schurz—Then put the question to Mr. Sumner, when Mr. Hamlin said—I want an answer to my question first, to which Mr. Sumner responded—I regarded it as an abstract question not involved in the inquiry. I decline to answer.

Mr. Schurz then repeated his question some what in this form—In the case before the Government about the Venezuelan claims, where charges were made against the Commissioners of improper awards, and it was being investigated by Congress,

Would You Consider it Proper,

in order to ascertain the fact as to the conduct of the American Commissioners, for a Senator to obtain any information on that subject from the Venezuelan legation?

Mr. Sumner—He should deem it to be his duty to obtain information, no matter from what quarter.

In offering his resolution for this inquiry, he considered that our neutrality had been violated, while it was his judgement that no complaint would come from Germany.

Mr. Hamlin said that others might have their judgment.

Mr. Carpenter—If you had heard rumors of conduct on the part of our Government affecting Great Britain, which she did not see fit to make the subject of complaint, and you had cause in the possession of facts from the British legation to show that our Government was in the wrong, would you feel it to be your duty to enter the Senate and spread them before the world?

Mr. Sumner replied: That is an abstract question. A Senator must be governed by his sense of duty. If he sees the character of the government suffering, and its officers falling under suspicion,

Establishing a Dangerous Precedent.

he must prevent the precedent from being established.

Mr. Schurz asked Mr. Sumner whether he knew when the main facts in the case, so for as the international question was concerned, was first spread broad-cast over the world; was it not on the trial of Place?

Mr. Sumner, in response, exhibited an account of the trial as it appeared in a Paris journal. The letter of Remington to Lecesne was filed in open court. The documents were filed on January 10th.

In response to a question by Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Sumner said that he received a copy of Secretary Belknap's letter to Secretary Fish from M. De Chambrun, and he understood he (Chambrun) had received a copy of Remington's letter from Place.

Mr. Sumner then retired.

Mr. Carpenter renewed his motion to return the protest to Mr. Sumner, but on motion of Mr. Stevenson, the motion was postponed until there should be a full committee.

Those October Sales.

The committee also examined Herman Funke, of the house of Herman, Boker & Co.

Witness having been asked as to the sale of arms in October 1870, said he became acquainted with the facts at North German House, and came to Washington and called on Baron Gerolt. He informed the Baron that he would buy on the required terms if he (Gerolt) would guarantee to him the same margin that this government demanded from the purchasers. The Baron replied that he could not do so, having no such authority—Witness suggested that Gerolt should telegraph to Germany for authority, as the time for receiving bids had been postponed, he intended to make a bid for the whole lot. He thought the sale was postponed from the 13th to the 17th of October. On the 17th Baron Gerolt received a telegram from Bismarck stating that Germany did not want the arms. Witness however went to the Ordinance Bureau and made a bid, recieving 50,000 Springfield rifle muskets which he sold to Schuyler, Hartley & Graham the next day.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURGH, March 26, 1872.

The General Appropriation Bill

Was considered. All the local charities added last night, aggregating fifty thousand dollars, were voted down this morning by 14 yeas to 17 nays.

On motion of **Mr. BUCKALEW**, the clause continuing the Legislative Journal contract during the session was defeated.

Mr. HUMPHREYS moved to restore the section stuck out by the Senate Committee appropriating five thousand dollars to the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh." This was supported by Messrs. Anderson, Mumma, Strang and Humphreys, and opposed by Mr. White.

The motion to restore the section was agreed to—yeas, 21, nays, 5.

Mr. DELAMATER moved an appropriation of three thousand dollars each to the Titusville Ladies' Hospital and Meadville Sisters of Charity, which was lost.

EVENING.—The General Appropriation bill was considered till late.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BALLANTINE introduced a bill extending the general manufacturing and mining law to Allegheny county.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company.

Incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Heat Light Gas Company of Allegheny county.

Changing the lines and location of Water street in Birmingham.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills passed:

Giving power to Councils of Pittsburgh to equalize the valuation of taxable real estate within the city for city purposes, amended by Mr. Taylor making the Board of Revision consist of one from each ward.

Providing for the more effectual lighting with gas of the streets and avenues in cities, towns and boroughs in Allegheny county, which authorizes Councils to order gas companies to extend gas mains on streets where deemed advisable.

The bill, originating in the House, providing for the more speedy and safe collection of taxes in Pittsburgh, was opposed by Mr. TAYLOR and killed.

SENATE.

[Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Waddell, (Rep.) of the Fifth District, was sworn in.

The bill regulating the service of notice of protest in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which allows such notice to be deposited in the nearest postoffice as sufficient notice, was reported negatively.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced.

By **Mr. GRAHAM**—Securing tenants, under tenants and parties in possession, the right to appeal from Aldermen and Justices of the Peace to Common Pleas.

By **Mr. ANDERSON**—A joint resolution appointing a committee of three from each House to inquire into the propriety of removing the Capitol of the State. He wanted this resolution considered.

Mr. MUMMA objected and the motion fell.

By **Mr. HUMPREYS**—Incorporating the Suburban Railway Company. Corporators, H. R. Montgomery, John L. Woodworth, E. T. Scott; also repealing the act repealing the fifteenth section of the act relating to elections, approved 1871, so far as relates to West Pittsburgh, Monongahela, South Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Ormsby borough; also, incorporating the Columbia Conduit Company.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill.

was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

The State Debt.

Mr. BELLINGFELT introduced a resolution requesting the commissioners of the sinking fund to inform the Senate what amount of the public debt has been redeemed since the first day of May last past; the amount redeemed in each month; the amount of unexpended balance in the State treasury at the present time, and the amount of overdue loans remaining unpaid. Passed.

The General Appropriation Bill

was considered, a contest arising on restoring the private charities struck out by the Senate Committee, and many propositions were made, some for the purpose of weighing down the bill with this class of appropriations. Among the amendments offered was one by Mr. Anderson appropriating $5,000 for the Sheltering Arms of Allegheny, and one by Mr. Graham for $5,000 for the Home for the Friendless, and one for $5,000 for the House of Mercy, Pittsburgh.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1872.

[Special to THE POST.]

That Picture.

Mr. BROOKE reported a joint resolution authorizing the Chairman of the National Picture Committee, to sell the Gettysburg battle painting to Joseph L. Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia for, twenty-five thousand dollars to, be transfered by him to the Philadelphia Park Commissioners.

Messrs. Davis, (Phila.) Graham, Buckalew and White opposed the bartering or huckstering of the picture.

Mr. MUMMA was opposed to its location in Fairmont Park.

Messrs. **BUCKALEW** and **PURMAN** supported the amendment devoting the money to erecting a monument on the Gettysburg battle field.

Mr. BROOKE moved a substitute donating the picture to Philadelphia for ever, for free exhibition.

Mr. DELAMATER favored the Capitol as the location.

The subject was postponed.

The General Appropriation Bill

passed finally.

The bill regulating the practice of dentistry was recommended.

The Governor's nomination of O. H. Miller for State Librarian was confirmed, Messrs. Billingfelt and Dill only voting "No."

Mr. DILL called up the Senate bill allowing national banks to withdraw their securities from the Auditor General when they reduce their outstanding circulating notes to one thousand dollars. Passed.

The Border Raid Claims.

Mr. McSHERRY introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate whether any and what measures have been taken by him to secure from the General Government the payment of the raid claims, and whether any and what further legislation is necessary. Passed.

Mr. WARFEL introduced a joint resolution instructing our Congressmen to favor the bill authorizing the acceptance of proposals for an International Steamship Company for establishing an iron ship building yard, and the revival of ship building and ocean commerce.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill

passed to a second reading, with the Western districts as follows:

Eighteenth—Clearfield, Union, Centre, Mifflin and Elk.

Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Westmoreland.

Twentieth—Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon.

Twenty-first—Somerset, Fayette and Greene.

Twenty-second—All that portion of Allegheny county lying between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers; the borough of West Elizabeth, townships of Jefferson, Mifflin and Baldwin, and the boroughs of Ormsby and East Birmingham.

Twenty-third—All that portion of Allegheny county not included within the Twenty-second District.

Twenty-fourth — Beaver, Lawrence, Washington and Butler.

Twenty-fifth — Mercer, Venango and Crawford.

Twenty-sixth—Forest, Warren, Clarion and Erie.

Col. M'Clure Sworn in.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the M'Clure-Gray Committee, reported that they had heard the parties and testimony in the case, and this day adopted a resolution pronouncing Gray's return as false, and that M'Clure had presented a majority of the legal votes. The report is signed by Messrs. Buckalew, Davis (Berks), Dill and Brodhead.

The majority and minority reports at length will be presented to-morrow.

Mr. M'Clure was sworn as Senator. He voted with the Republicans on the Apportionment bill.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Radical State Convention.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—The Republican State Convention assembled in the Opera House at 11 o'clock this morning, A very large number of delegates are in attendance in addition to a large number of spectators. The Convention was called to order by General James S. Robinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who introduced Hon. Alphonso Hart as temporary chairman.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Permanent President Gen. Jno. C. Lee of Lucas, Vice Presidents from each district and Isaac Buckingham of Cuyahoga for Secretary. General Lee on taking the chair made a strong speech in favor of Grant's administration, and was warmly applauded. Capt. A. T. Wickoff was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot.

John Bulsch of Athens, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court and R. R. Porter for Member of the Board of Public Works. A motion, made to nominate a candidate for Congressman-at-large, was strongly objected to on the ground that if this nomination was made it would have a strong tendency to defeat any plan for redistricting the State into Congressional districts. This motion was laid on the table by a heavy vote.

Lieutenant Governor Mullen of Cuyahoga, Samuel Craighead of Montgomery, Henry Kressler of Hamilton and Madison Bell, colored, of Lucas, were chosen delegates at large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia and W. A. Walden of Jefferson, Joseph Bruff of Mahoning, Dr. Titus of Meigs and Daniel Swigert of Crawford, were chosen as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Hon. John C. Lee of Lucas and Hon. Alphonso Hart of Portage, were chosen as Senatorial delegates for President and Vice President by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported.

The resolutions, after a fulsome laudation of the Radical party, close with a declaration in favor of the re-nomination of Grant for President, and present the name of Hon. Wm. Dennison, Ohio's first war Governor, as the choice for Vice President.

The platform was adepted and the Convention adjourned.

Iowa Instructs for Ulysses.

DES MOINES, March 27.—The Republican State Convention was held in this city to-day to select delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. After the delegates had been selected by ballot, resolutions were adopted in favor Grant's renomination, and proposing the name of Hon. Jas. F. Wilson as Iowa's choice for Vice President.

THE OIL FIGHT.

Probable Collapse of the Southern Improvement Company.

TITUSVILLE, March 26.—A telegram from Harrisburg to-night says the Inspection Bill is defeated, which is considered as another plank drawn from under the tottering Southern Improvement Company.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The oil merchants of this city say that the result of yesterday's meeting of the oil producers and railway officials will effectually extinguish the Southern Improvement Company. There is a general opinion that the Company will be immediately dissolved.

The Spanish naval officers in Havana ridicule the report of the blockade-runner Virginius showing fight in the harbor of Aspinwall. They say she is only trying to make her escape.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS
TO THE
NERVOUS
AND
DEBILITATED

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing of dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired? Is your min constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bri ht? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD's FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. Ask for Helmbold's Take no other.

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE
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Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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Practical and Analytical Chemist,

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Sold by Druggists Everywhere

RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

Southern Express Train Wrecked at Conemaugh—Two Persons Killed, and Fourteen Wounded.

Friday morning, about half-past six o'clock a frightful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Conemaugh Furnace, sixty-nine mile east of this city, and about nine miles west of Johnstown. It was caused by the Southern Express train West, being thrown fro.n the track. The train was wrecked and a number of passengers killed and wounded.

The train was composed of one express car, one baggage car, two pessenger cars, and five palace cars. Of the five seepers, three were from New York, one from Baltimore and and one from Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Philadelphia cars were for Pittsburgh, and the others for the West.

The place where the accident occurred is an ugly one, a steep and quite high embankment marking the locality.

As soon as the intelligence of the accident was received, Superintendent Pitcairn and General Agent Creighton left on an engine for the scene of the occurrence and Drs. Hamilton and McCann were immediately dispatch on a special train.

It appears that the six cars nearest the engine had kept the track and were all right. Three sleeping cars, the Baltimore and Philadelphia cars, and one of the New York cars, the one for Louisvill, had been thrown off and wrecked.

The cause of the accident was a broken rail.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—A young lady, named Amanda Hartman, the daughter of the German clergyman at Chicago; Samuel Jacobs, jeweler, of Baltimore.

Seriously Injured—Msyor A. P. Callow, of Allegheny; Alderman Cuyan M. Irwin, of Allegheny.

Others Injured—Controller James Brown, Allegheny; Mrs. S. Rollins, Allegheny; D. C. Patterson, Washington City; James Tellybridge, Forest, Ohio; E. J. Tyron, New York; G. W. Moore, New York; Richard Voce; New York; J. N. Phillips, New Castle; H. C. Frost, Hannibal, Mo.; E. J. Sheppard, Cadiz, Ohio; E. Beaker, Terre Haute, Ind.

As there was a number of Pittsburghers oh the train, great anxiety was felt for their safety, and an immense crowd assembled at the Union depot yesterday afternoon to learn the particulars.

Alderman Guy Irwin is seriously, though it is thought not dangerously, injured. His spine is injured, and he is cut and bruised somewhat. He had no bones broken, but was injured internally.

Mayor Callow is probably the most seriously injured of all, five of his ribs, on both sides, being broken, his right shoulder thought to be dislocated, and one of the bones of his left arm supposed to be slightly fractured.

Dr. Patterson, of Washington, had his right shoulder dislocated, his right arm fractured near the elbow, and he also received severe cuts and bruises.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny, is reported to be badly, though not dangerously hurt.

Ameng the arrivals were the bodies of the two persons killed, Mr. Jacobs, of Baltimore, and Miss Hartman, of Chicago. She is but 18 years old, and the daughter of the pastor of Evangelical Church, of Chicago.

Mr. Phillips, of the firm of Eisner & Phillips, was badly bruised in the back, and was cut and gashed by splinters about the head, face, shoulders and hands. His injuries, however, are not considered severe.

◆

INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Frenchman Crushed to Death by a Ton of Ore.

On Saturday afternoon about six o'clock a Frenchman named John Lammel, employed at the ore yard in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny, was instantly killed by a bank of ore falling on him. The yard is used for the transfer of iron ore from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to the furnaces in the lower end of Allegheny, and for loading barges. The track is run out on a trestle-work, which is sufficiently above the ground to admit of the storing of large quantities of the ore, and the pile is usually more than ten feet high. On Saturday afternoon the laborers were engaged, as usual, in loading boats, and, the heap baing frozen firmly together, it was necessary to use the pick to separate the lumps. Mr. Lammel was digging at the pile.

He had a considerable part of it removed, and the side at which he was working was almost perpendicular. In order to make more speed he "bored in," with the intention of caving, and in that way bring the top part down. He had been some time at this, and had one leg thrown forward and the pick uplifted to deliver andother blow, when suddenly an immense pile of ore, solidly frozen together, and weighing over a ton, came sweeping down upon him. It caught his forward leg with crushing effect, and, hrowing him backward, rolled squarely on top of his prostrate body, mashing him to the ground and extinguishing the last spark of life almost instantly. The terrible weight rested on the unfortunate man in the position described until removed by main strength by his fellow-laborers. The body was terribly crushed—having been flattened out completely—the jaw and face broken in, and the bones of the leg, upon which the weight first fell, forced through the feet and skin.

The deceased was removed to his late home, several squares from the ore-yard. The family is composed of a mother and four children, who are in destitute circumstances.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday afternoon and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

◆

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Emigrant Hotel Burned—The Fire Alarm out of Order.

Last evening about five minutes of ten o'clock a fire broke out in a hotel used as an Emigrant House situated on Penn street between the railroad crossing and Canal street.

The department was early on the ground and by their persevering and well directed efforts succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings. The hotel was throughly gutted inside and badly damaged with water. All the furniture, &c., in the building were destroyed.

The proprietors of the hotel had but recently moved in and did not occupy the building at night. In consequence no person could give any detailed information as to loss, insurance, &c. The building is a three story brick, and was effectually cleaned out by the flames.

The fire started under the stairway on the first floor, though how it originated is not known. An alarm was promptly sounded by officers Hamilton and Coulson from the boxes on the corners of Wayne and Penn streets and at the Rush House, and no response was received, and it was not until a third box was sounded some time afterwards that any response was obtained.

◆

A Correspondent,

Writing from Athens, curiously contrasts the mixtures to be found there of ancient and modern civilizations. Railroads spin their trains amid the temples of three thousand years; steamers dash their swells upon the Pireus, and the scream of their whistles resounds from Athos, Pentelicus and Cytheron to Olympus and the heavens beyond their gods. Dr. Ayre's world-renowned medicines, those consummations of modern science, are posted on the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Areopagus and the Thesion, while the modest cards of Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Saraspariila, Ague Cure and Pills look from the windows of the shops in the streets of Athens, where they are sold.—N. Y. Sunday Globe.

◆

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick, mucous, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents. 569

◆

Not Consumption.

We have on our Books of Record the name, age, residence, date, disease and prescription of every case treated by us during the last twenty years. In these books are contained the names of over 100,000 persons and more than *two hundred thousand* prescriptions. In this vast number of cases every *kind* and *variety* of diseases have fallen under our observation, and every form of treatment has been fairly tested.

In CONSUMPTION and 'Lung Diseases' we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine.

We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, serious mistakes might be made, which would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign is offered in disease than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease, we are especially favored with indications of the *urine* which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof, but to measure tolerable correctly the extent of the same.

We have thus detected and determined the *extent* of hundreds of cases of *Consumption*, many of them being incipient only, has being *cured* by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out inducements or promise a cure, in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady we would just say, that we have cured many cases that so nearly resembled Consumption that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among these we might mention Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, &c., &c.

These diseases oftentimes much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side, heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is a "a hopeless one," when it was yet as curable as nine-tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy, administered for the *real* disease, would dispel it in a very short time.

We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumpted, by their relatives as well as the physician. While there is life there is hope in such cases. By sending a vial of *urine* for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 128 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

AT the stated monthly meeting of the Reading School Board, on Monday evening last, a vote was taken upon Mr. Phillipp's motion, that the colored children be admitted into the white schools at the beginning of the next session, which was lost.—*Reading Gazette & Democrat.*

JOHN RITTER, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died on Sunday morning, March 10th, at his residence in Buffalo township. He was most favorably known to the whole community, and distinguished for his kindness, geniality and integrity. He was an unwavering Democrat—the first and last tickets he ever voted were straight Democratic.—*Lewisburg Journal.*

MRS. CATHERINE SHAFFER, died at Robsonia, Berks county, on the 4th inst., aged 99 years, 1 month and 20 days, having been born on the 15th of January, 1773, making her older than American Independence. Her descendants have been 11 children, 51 grandchildren, 133 great-grandchildren and 18 great-great-grandchildren; aggregating 198.

THAT terrible disease, the spotted fever, is raging to such an extent in Scranton and its neighborhood, that the public schools at Hyde Park, Bellevue and Petersburg have been closed as a precaution.

The Democracy of Armstrong county have chosen E. S. Golden to represent them in the Reading Convention, and Grier C. Orr, Esq., Clarion, Forest and Jefferson concurring, as the Senatorial delegate. No instructions.

IN almost all the old settled counties in Ohio, the old settlers, for some years past, have been in the habit of coming together and organizing what is known as Pioneer Associations.

LEMOYNE FITZWILLIAM, Amwell township, Washington county, hauled to Pittsburg a load of loose hay that weighed the enormous amount of four thousand two hundred and fifty-five pounds.

A DOG in Peachbottom township, York county, caught 95 opossums and 11 raccoons during last fall and winter. In 1870 he secured 65 opossums, 17 raccoons, and several skunks.

MR. JACOB WOLF, aged 65, a well-to-do farmer of Erie county, hung himself in his barn on Tuesday of last week. He had just sold his farm, and took this way to get it back again.

THE city of Allentown has a population of 13,884, according to the census reports, just 6,115 less than is claimed.

THE Temperance men carried the election at Sharon on Friday. The ticket was made up of both Republicans and Democrats.

M. A. STEWART, colored, was elected to the Council of Middlesex, last Friday, by a majority of 182.

"ASSAULT with intent to become insane," is the way they put it now in Brookville.

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED men have been put to work within the past week on Warren & Venango Railroad.

◆

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Junipe Ta Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use,

OHIO NEWS.

FARM hands are paid $15 per month in Chillicothe.

A NEW Court House has just been completed at Lancaster at a cost of $125,000.

MUTTON chops will be a scarce article next spring, as sheep ain't *sheap* any more.

A VERY malignant type of putrid sore throat is prevailing to some extent in the country near Wellsville.

THE topic exciting the most interest among Ohio farmers is at what price they shall dispose of their wool.

CAMBRIDGE is disgraced with a female liquor seller, who has recently been asked to pay two fines of $25 each and costs for unlawful sales.

THE Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church over at West Jefferson, have decided not to allow colored ministers to preach in their church.

SOME of the Marrietta churches have adopted the plan of paying churches dues in weekly installments. The plan is said to work well.

Two Methodist ministers of Plymouth, named Gilroy and Newbold, who have been at enmity for some time past, met on the 14th, at the drug store of E. Dronberger & Son, and, after indulging in considerable personal abuse, Newbold struck Gilroy, cutting his face and disfignring it badly. The matter will be brought before the authorities.

THE Ohio Legislature has passed one sensible law at any rate, which makes eligible any juryman, though he may have perused newspaper accounts bearing on the case to be tried. The harshness of the rule hitherto prevailing often kept our best informed and most intelligent men out of the jury box.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

◆

Slow Murder of Political Prisoners.

The grand jury of Union county, South Carolina, have reported to the Court of General Sessions, Hon. Wm. M. Thomas judge, the condition of the political prisoners held by the United States military authorities at Chester. Some of the details of the report are too disgusting for verbatim publication. The jury find the jail in the same condition as at the time of their last report, except that shortly before their visit the prisoners had been allowed to remove the accumulated and decomposing filth from the premises, and had attempted to purify the place by scattering lime and building a flooring over it. Seven of the prisoners are supplied with rations by their friends. To the others the authorities supply rations of mouldy cornmeal and coffee, so called, apparently made from parched corn. From this unwholesome food the prisoners are able to pick out an amount equal to half rations, which they eat. A colored prisoner was kept in a separate cell until the stench became intolerable throughout the building, when the other prisoners were allowed to clean it out. The house attached to the jail, intended as a kitchen and provision house, has been converted into a stable and privy. The Union *Times* and Chester *Reporter* describe successful raids by the cavalry on the 11th and 12th instant, in which nine of the best citizens of each country were "bagged" and carried along with the troops. A further stampede among the remaining white citizens of each county was the result. Some of thr incidental effects of this state of things are shown by the following paragraph from the Camden *Journal*:

"There was but a slim attendance upon the sheriff's monthly sales on last Monday, and consequently what property was sold brought low prices. The following list will show: One tract of 700 acres sold for $100; one tract of 100 acres $5; one tract of 95½ acres, $5; one tract of 6,301 acres, $2, 500; one tract of 406 acres, $400; house and lot in Camden, on Rutledge street, $500."

◆

POOR GEARY.

What He Does Not Tell.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Radical) thus concludes a leader on Geary's explanation of the Evans business:

I. He does not tell who recommended Evans to him in the first place.

II. He does not tell why he signed the joint resolution, which he confesses he knew of for three weeks before, and appointed Evans under it on the same day, when it was so full of defects that he had to make a private agreement with Evans on the next day.

III. He does not tell why this agreement was not filed in the Auditor General's department, or why he did not enforce any of its provisions.

IV. Although apparently informed of Evans' *modus operandi* in Washington, he does not tell *how* he got the "disallowed and suspended" claims allowed and paid.

V. He does not tell why Evans kept the whole $291,046 91 out of his *first* operations with the Treasury Department, years before the latter collections were made.

VI. He does not give any intelligible explanation of the allowance of the maximum commission of ten per cent. to Evans; the attempt to fasten that allowance upon the Auditor-General being an absurd failure.

VII. He does not explain why his Special Agent has twice run away from Philadelphia, when he has been wanted.

VIII. He does not make any allusion to the fact that Evans, having appropriated $300,000 of public money, is, to-day, a poor man.

IX. He does not explain why he allowed Senate bill No. 951 to become a law, this week, "because of an unwillingness to even appear to do anything which might prevent a *recovery of this money* by the State," while he fills fifteen of our columns with an argument to show that the State has nothing to recover.

X He does not tell WHO GOT THE MONEY.

Small-Pox in A. T. Stewart's Palace.

Yesterday morning the morchant prince, A. T. Stewart, appeared personally before Inspector Dilks, at police headquarters, and stated that an Irish maid-servant in his family had been taken down with small-pox, and wished to know what to do. Mr. Dilks said that she could be taken to hospital, but the removal might affect her life. Mr. Stewart said that in that case he would rather keep her in the house and have a woman to attend her. Mr. Dilks replied that in that case he must get permission from the City Sanitary Inspector. He accordingly waited upon Dr. Morris, who gave the required permission. The patient is to be kept, with her attendant, on the upper floor of Mr. Stewart's house, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, isolated from all except the physician in attendance. A reporter having inquired of Dr. Morris as to the truth of this, that gentleman seemed puzzled as to how he obtained his information, but wished it to be understood that this peculiar privilege was not granted to Mr. Stewart because of his wealth or standing, but simply because he had the means of quarantining the patient.—*N. Y. Times*

ROUMANIA.

Persecution of the Jews.

A correspondent writes to the London papers: "The latest news from Roumania is truly heartrending. Great as have been the cruelties committed at Ismail, they were by far exceeded by the horrors perpetrated at Cahul. This is a town with a population of about 7,000, 1,000 of whom are Jews. These were suddenly set upon by their fellow-townsmen, and for three days beaten, wounded, plundered, driven out of their houses, which were battered to ruins, and the tenants forced to hide in the barracks, where, instead of being defended, they were again beaten, and for several days left without food. In these tumults heads were split open, arms broken, beards plucked out by the roots, and rapes committed. One of the sufferers, named Gold, more courageous than the other victims, defended his house for three days, his four sons standing by him. He made them swear that, should he fall, they would continue to fight. The bands surrounding his house were for a considerable time held at bay by these brave men, but they were at last compelled to give way as the villains set fire to the premises. The damage inflicted on these Jews is valued at $40,000 duckets. The two synagogues were devastated and filthily polluted, and the sacred objects found scattered around in all directions. My informant, whose veracity may be relied on, adds: 'The sufferings of the Jews of Cahul were horrible. Language fails to depict what they had to endure. I cannot suppress my tears when I recall these sufferings.' And then continues: 'They say there is scarcely a village in the whole Bessarabian Roumania where there have not been frightful scenes. The misery is dreadful; help is needed immediately.' My informant then urges that a mass-meeting of citizens, without distinction of religion, should be forthwith convened in the metropolis, in order to protest against these scenes, which threaten, as Passover approaches, to be even more frightful."

◆

A Rich Publisher.

[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

A. S. Abell, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, purchased, a day or two ago, for $475,000, the magnificent estate, two and a half miles from Baltimore, on the York Road, leading to Tomsontown, formerly owned by Wm. McDonald, deceased. There are nearly three hundred acres in this tract. It is superbly improved, with a palatial residence and numerous other buildings. The elegant statuary, furniture, paintings, etc., were included in the sale. It is considered one of the most beautiful and valuable estates in Maryland.

Mr. Abell's country seat is about two miles further out. This contains four or five hundred acres, with splendid residence, outbuildings, &c. It is worth probably $150,000. He also bought the old Almshouse property, near town, not long ago, at an outlay of over $200,000. He owns a farm of some seven hundred acres, five miles out in another direction, where his eldest son lives, worth perhaps $150,000. Not long ago he bought a farm—the best one in Frederick County, Maryland—for $35,000. He also owns several other beautiful country places besides a vast amount of city property, and large possessions, (coal lands, &c.,) in Pennsylvania, and property in Philadelphia.

He is estimated by those who approach the best knowledge of his wealth to be worth about ten millions of dollars. His present immense income from the Baltimore *Sun* and other sources would enable him to purchase an estate like the one known as the "McDonald" every year, leaving enough surplus to make your correspondent independently rich.

This is not bad for an editor and a newspaper man, who commenced life as a poor journeyman printer forty years ago. I man say, however, that no one better than Mr. Abell deserves such good fortune.

J. W.

◆

Safety and Speed on Railroads.

A Pennsylvania engineer has invented a plan of laying rails which will increase the efficiency and economy of railroads. It provides for the laying of two narrow gauge tracks side by side, with a space between the inner rails equal to the present ordinary gauge of four feet eight inches. This furnishes three gauges, all of which it is proposed to use. The narrow gauge will be used for freight at a slow rate of speed, while for passenger traffic the wide gauge will be employed, which will admit of a rate of speed being attained as high as a hundred miles an hour. The cars of the passenger trains will be mounted on four lines of wheels, which the inventor claims will prevent oscillation and thereby increase safety. The idea seems a practical one and will doubtless soon have a trial that will test it.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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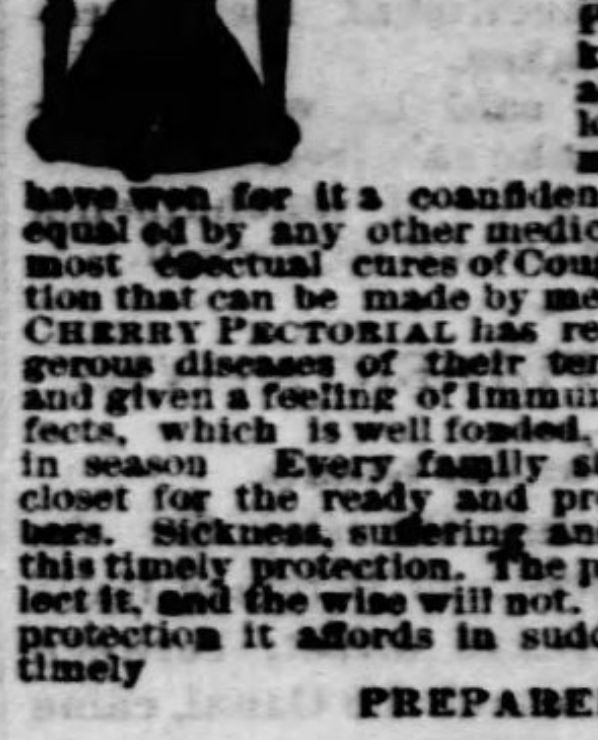

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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

The Wisconsin Land Grant.

Mr. CARPENTER called up the bill to extend the time for constructing the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad, and moved to non-concur in the House amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to concur in the amendments.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment. After discussion the bill was laid over.

Business from Committees.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely the House bill making all pensions payable from the date of discharge or death of persons on whose account the pensions are granted, and on his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill relative to the entry and clearence of ferry boats and bonded wares passing from one State to another through foreign contigous territory.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill allowing persons held as prisoners or in hospitals at the time of or subsequent to the issue of their commissions as officers in the army, the same pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date; provided vacancies existed into which they could have been mustered, had they been present with the command to which they were commissioned.

Reconstructing the Navy.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill authorizing corrections to be made in the errors in the prize lists.

Also a bill for the reduction of the number and grades of officers in the navy and for other purposes; providing, among other things, that the grades of admiral, vice-admiral and commodore shall be discontinued, when they become vacant; that after the lapse of the grade of commander, promotions to vacancies in the grade of rear-admiral shall be filled by a selection from captains; that the course of instruction for cadet midshipmen shall be after the graduation of the next first-class, six years instead of four; and the pay of all officer on the retired list shall be one-half of their highest duty pay at the time of retirement, and that promotions on the retired list shall at once be discontinued.

The Tariff Bill

was then taken up.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment repealing all laws creating or imposing taxes on domestic products and on stamps, except taxes on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, the repeal to take effect on October 1, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER said that the expensive machinery of the Internal Revenue Department ought to be abolished by Congress without waiting for the action of the Executive.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the reduction of internal revenue would undoubtedly be accompanied by a reduction of the machinery.

Mr. JOHNSTON argued in favor of free trade.

Mr. SAWYER gave notice of an amendment retaining the present duty on rice.

Mr. HILL favored the reduction of one-half of the internal revenue list before any general revision of the tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to limit the debate on the tariff to the amendments pending at the time and would call up the motion to-morrow.

Publishing the Debates.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin and Casserly as the Committee of Conference on the bill providing for reporting and publishing the debates.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

The bill for the appointment of shipping commissioners was postponed until this day fortnight.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, incorporating the Asiatic Commercial Company for the transaction of commercial business with the Asiatic countries.

A debate ensued.

Messrs. Randall, Kerr and Arlliard opposing, and Lynch and Cox advocated the bill. The bill was finally tabeled by a large majority.

Mr. SHELDON reported a bill authorizing a mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports. Referred to Committee on the Whole.

The House then proceeded to take up the Senate amendments to

The Chicago Relief Bill.

Aftet discussion by Messrs. Hazelton, (Wis.) King and Conger against the bill, and by Messrs. Burchard and Dawes in favor of its immediate passage, the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means with leave to report at any time after next Monday.

The Army Appropriation Bill

appropriating $29,548,797 was then discussed in Committee of the Whole until adjournment.

SENATE,

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1872.

Memorial From Utah Matrons.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the memorial signed by over four hundred women of Utah, strongly deprecating the admission of that territory into the Union as State. In a letter addressed to the Vice President accompanying the memorial a committee of five ladies state that a large majority of the singers have been residents of Utah and members of the Mormon Church for many years, that numbers of them have had a personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of poygamy, and that they have every reason to believe that their wrongs would be continued and greatly identified by the admission of Utah into the union and the consequent accession of power to the Mormon Priesthood.

The papers were ordered printed.

Bills Reported.

Bills were reported as follows:

By Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Lands, to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, repealing the pre emption laws and providing for homestead settlements only.

By Mr. CALDWELL, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, extending for three years the act for the final adjustment of land claims in Louisiana, Florida and Missouri.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. MERRILL (Vt.) introduced a bill repealing the acts granting lands and certain privileges in the Indian Territory to railroad companies.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN a bill was passed refunding to the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company certain duties paid on railroad iron.

A bill was passed defining the rights of part owners of vessels as to the selection of captains.

Mr LOGAN called up the bill to enable discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows to acquire homesteads on public lands.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Tariff bill came up,

Mr. WINDOM asked that it be laid aside so that this bill pass.

Mr. LOGAN said that four hundred soldiers had petitioned its passage.

Mr. SHERMAN objected.

On the call of the yeas and nays, twenty-seven voted to lay the Tariff bill aside, to ten against.

Messrs. Logan, Windom and Stewart then advocated the Soldiers' Homestead bill and it passed.

The Tariff Bill

was then taken up Mr. Corbett having the floor.

Mr. CORBETT criticised the bill as making too great a reduction of duties, and tending to produce stagnation of trade, and argued that as the premium on gold went down the necessity for high protective duties increased.

Mr. MORTON said that while a prohibitory tariff was obsolete, the idea of free trade was out of the question, and that the doctrine generally accepted by the American people at this time seemed to be that the tariff for revenue be so adjusted as to discriminate in favor of American industry. On this question the political parties were divided, and the position of the Democrats seemed to be that they were opposed to a reduction of duties on articles in which the producers of their particular States were interested, and in favor of a liberal reduction on all other articles.

Mr. HAMILTON (Ind.) said the Democrats were in favor of reducing the duties on all articles.

Mr. MORTON read from the Democratic platform of 1868 on the question of tariff, and said he understood there was to be a new party formed in that

Political Morgue.

which had been opened in Cincinnati for the reception of bodies, which bodies, he thought, would not be recognized after the meeting by their best friends. That movement had started on a free trade basis, but it was feared that it would not work well, so it was decided it should be neutral on the tariff question. The tariff, he said, was a question of labor and wages, more than anything else. Wages in England were about seven-twelfths of American wages, and in Germany and Belgium they were only about one-third as much as in the United States, and with such a disparity in wages it was idle to suppose that our industries could thrive without protection. There was an impression abroad that American manufacturers were making enormous profits. He believed this to be erroneous, and he asked Mr. Anthony to state his opinion as to the average profit of manufacturing in Rhode Island during the last five years.

Mr. ANTHONY said he thought it could not be more than eight per cent.

Mr. MORTON asked Mr. Morrill, (Vt.) his opinion on the subject.

Mr. MORRILL said that during the war some of the New England manufacturers had made large profits, chiefly by the great rise in the value of raw material which they had on hand at the beginning of the war but that their profits on an average did not exceed eight per cent.

Mr. MORTON asked Mr. Scott to state the average profits of the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCOTT could not state the average throughout the State, but that in his region, the Juniati iron region, he knew very well that those who had established manufactories had been able to maintain themselves through the period of depression that had come on the trade.

Mr. MORTON said further that while he was in favor of a tariff, which would protect American Industry, he did not favor a prohibitory tariff, but one which would produce a healthy competition between American and Foreign producers. The tariff could never be regarded as settled. It must be adjusted from time to time. Passing to details he said he was in favor of placing tea and coffe and coal on the free list and reducing the duty on salt and on textile fabrics.

Mr. MORRIL (Vt.) thought we could not afford to make tea and coffee free yet, but favored a reduction of the duty.

The question was then taken on Mr. Scott's amendment putting

Tea and Coffee on the Free List.

It was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, (Mich.) Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Kelly, Morton, Norwood, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsay, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Vickers, West and Windom—35.

NAYS—Ames, Blair, Conkling, Fenton, Hamilton, (Ind.) Hamlin, Johnston, Morril, (Vt.) Schurz, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wright—13.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to strike out the second section of the bill reducing the duties ten per cent. on cottons, woolens, silks, iron, steel and other metals, earthenware and glassware, leather, rubber, oil cloth, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the motion and said that if Mr. Morrill had not anticipated him, he would have moved on behalf of the Committee to strike out the second section, and also to retain the duty on rice and other articles. He argued that the question repealing the duties on tea and coffee was now settled and he advised the business men of the country to make their arrangements accordingly. But putting those articles on the free list would strike off over $31,000,000 of revenue and no further reduction of the tariff would be made unless we were to retain our internal revenue taxes and stop all payments on the principal of the national debt.

Mr. TRUMBULL argued that the articles embraced in it were largely used by the masses and were in fact the necessaries of life.

The Senate, without voting on the pending motion, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

A memorial was presented from the National Board of Trade asking a modification of the importation law of 1870, so as to allow spirits the advantages of the act.

On motion of Mr. McCARY $4,480 were paid to Mr. Cessna for his expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. B. F. Meyer, of Pennsylvania.

A large number of private bills passed.

The remainder of the day was given to the business of the District of Columbia.

The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

MAD canines swarm about Muncy. A large number of animals have been bitten. The town council has passed an ordinance compelling the owners of pups and poodles to muzzle them.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1872.

Geary Sore Over Wallace's War Claim Resolution.

A message from the Governor was read in reference to the joint resolution recently passed to recover from the United States the moneys paid to, and kept by George O. Evans. He said the bill had not his approval, but he refrained from vetoeing it in deference to the wisdom of the Legislature, though he doubted the wisdom, expediency or policy of making this demand when the State had appointed a State agent, who received the money. This resolution in effect repudiates such appointment, and the State could better afford to lose the money than place herself in this most questionable attitude. This bill is now a law.

Colored Children in the Schools.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. ANDERSON—An amendment to the act consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes. This bill repeals the provision in the act of 1867, authorizing and requiring sub-district school boards to exclude colored children.

The Governor has vetoed the bills changing the name of the Dollar Real Estate Association, of Allegheny, and incorporating the Monongahela Savings and Deposit bank, on the ground that the courts have power over the subject.

Apportionment.

AFTERNOON—The Congressional Apportionment bill passed a first reading as amended by the Senate Committee

The General Apportionment Bill

was then considered.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment disallowing the delivery of stationery to members, and allowing them each twenty-five dollars for the same.

Mr. STRANG moved to strike out the twenty-five dollars. Adopted.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S amendment, as modified by Mr. Strang, passed.

The bill was then postponed, pending the consideration of Mr. Strang's amendment to the Constitutional Convention bill.

Local Option.

EVENING.—The special order was the House Bill allowing the voters of wards, boroughs and townships throughout the State to vote every three years on "License" or "no license" to sell liquors.

Mr. STRANG moved to apply the bill to counties only and change the time of the first election from next municipal election to the third Friday in March 1873.

The bill was debated till a late hour without a final result.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Military Bill.

The House was occupied all day on the first section of the new military bill without conclusion. S.

THE ARMS SANDAL.

Senator Schurz on the Stand—Where He First Obtained Information About the Sale of Arms to the French.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Schurz to-day testified before the Senate Committee on the Sale of Arms, as to the manner in whhich he first obtained his information about the sales of arms for the French Government to Remington. He said about a week before the Christmas vacation a copy of a letter from Remington to La Cresc was shown him by a Congressman. It was the same as appeared in the preamble to Senator Sumner's resolution. He did not know of his own knowledge how the copy was obtained. He said he did not feel at liberty to tell the name of the member, but he thought the gentleman might have no objection himself in doing so. It was not Sumner, however. In reply to a question, whether he had any knowledge as to any officers of the Government receiving money from these sales, the reply of the witness was that a good deal of information came to him from third persons, in confidence. He thought this information could be procured by the committee in evidence.

Carpenter, who had asked the question from what person Schurz obtained his information, said he would waive it for the present.

Schurz, in the course of his examination, said he didn't obtain the information from persons other than citizens.

During the proceedings, Senator Hamlin said he held in his hand an article from the *Nord Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung*, and transferred it to Senator Schurz, who read it, saying that that paper was printed in Berlin, and was an official organ. The following sentence appears therein:

"We believe we are well informed when we say that our government takes no interest, or at most only a negative one, in the question which Mr. Sumner has brought before the American Senate."

Adjourned till Monday.

THE SUFFERING SEX

Woman's Suffrage Defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, March 21.—In the House this afternoon a resolution to provide for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to vote was debated at length. A substitute offered was lost by 92 to 110. The ordering of the resolution to a third reading was defeated—yeas, 77; nays, 136.

A Female's Application for Appointment to the Office of Notary Public Rejected by the Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21.—For the first time in some years an application was made to-day to the Executive department for the issue of a commission as notary public by a female. The applicant was Miss Annette Conese, of Tiffin, a lady who is a graduate of the classical course of Heidelburg College, and who has studied law for one year. The application was referred to Attorney General Pond, who expressed an opinion that under the constitution and laws of Ohio such a commission could not be issued to a female.

THE INVALID CORPS.

Who the Patriots Are.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The War Veteran Association, at a recent meeting endorsed the bill lately introduced into Congress by W. T. Sessions, for increased pensions to soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes, both legs, both arms, feet or hands. They state that there are in the United States 261 soldiers who lost both eyes; 118 who lost both legs; 11 who lost both feet; 5 who lost both hands; 32 who lost both arms, and 16 who lost an arm and a leg. The increase asked for by the bill will only add $15,000 to the pension appropriation.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Badgering the Ministry.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Derby, in accordance with a notice given on Tuesday night, proposed his question as to the course the government intended to pursue in regard to the Treaty of Washington. He hoped the Minister of Foreign Affairs would be able to State that Her Majesty's government was prepared to maintain the ground taken at the beginning of the present session, and decline to admit the claims for indirect damages made by the American Government before the Geneva Tribunal. All knew that the public anxiety was great. It was an anomalous state of things that while all the newspapers of the country were discussing this question, Parliament should be forbidden from debating it. He warned the Government that the doctrine that they already sacrificed much for peace, and "better give more than fail," was dangerous. He asked further if Great Britain would appear before the Geneva Board under the circumstances.

Earl Granville replied that Mr. Gladstone and he, himself, had already given an answer to these questions to which nothing could be added at present. Complete publicity at this juncture was impossible.

Earl Malmesbury objected to the continued absence of Parliament. If the Treaty of Washington had been discussed last year, the present difficulty would have beed averted.

Lord Westbury spoken in condemnation of the conduct of the American Government.

It had been distinctly promised that indirect damages would not be pressed and it would be contrary to England's honor to admit them after such mutual understanding.

Earl Granville intimated that the treaty had been misconstrued.

In the House of Commons

to-day Mr. Wm. Johnston, member for Belfast, moved a resolve that, in the opinion of the House, the Government, in recently prohibiting a celebration at Londonderry, while allowing party demonstrations in Dublin and Cork, evinced a spirit of partiality highly to be condemned.

Mr. Johnston addressed the House in support of his motion. He showed that this was not the first time the Government had left undisturbed Fenian amnesty meetings and processions, which were directly contrary to law, while loyal demonstrations at Derry were regularly "prohibited." Lord Yarmouth, member for Antrim, seconded the motion.

The Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Ireland, defended the course pursued by the Government. It had not proceeded under the party processions act but according to common law. It knew that a breach of peace was certain in case the celebration took place at Derry. No such apprehensions were felt with regard to the demonstrations in Dublin or Cork. He declared that the party processions act was not required, and announced that he intended to propose a bill repealing it.

Mr. Patten doubted the Government's impartiality. He hoped both parties in Ireland would give up these processions.

Mr. Maguire deprecated the revival of questions, which only tended to perpetuate enmity.

Mr. Richard Dowse, member from Londonderry, defended his constituents, but approved of the action of the government. These party demonstrations were illegal and provocative of bloodshed, and if they were continued any government undertaking to rule Ireland would find difficulty. The government had put a stop to Waterloo celebrations in England, because they offended the susceptibility of the French. He commended the example of England in submitting quietly to this prohibition to the people of Ireland.

Speeches were also made by Viscount Crichton, Sir Henry Bruce, Messrs. McClure, Brady and others.

Mr. D'Israeli closed the debate. He thought these processions shoul either be entirely abolished or impartially permitted. As the Chief Secretary of Ireland had promised to bring in a bill for the repeal of the party processions act, he advised the member from Belfast to withdraw the motion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Granville's Second Note.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that Granville's note on the Alabama claims was delivered to Minister Schenck on Wednesday. It does not recede from the position taken in the first note. It reiterates the repudiation of the claims for indirect damages, but proposes that the counter cases on both sides be lodged with the Geneva Board of Arbitration on a prescribed date without prejudice to the position taken for indirect damages.

Granville's Note in Transit.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A private cable dispatch states that the steamer Baltic left Qeeenstown to-day for New York, bearing the note of Earl Granville on the Alabama Claims. She is due here on the 31st inst.

The Turf.

The famous race for the Liverpool Grand National Steeple Chase Handicap, which was run yesterday, over the Aintree course, near Liverpool, excited great interest, and was won by the chestnut mare, Cassette, the geldings Scarrington and Dispatch being respectively second and third. During the race the chestnut mare Primrose fell and was instantly killed.

The University Race—The Cambridge Wins by a Length and a Half.

LONDON, March 23.—The annual race between the eight oared crews of the Oxford and Cambridge clubs took place today over the usual course (four miles and two furlongs) from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames, and resulted in favor of the Cambridge men. The day was unfavorable both for the spectators and contestants. A snow storm prevailed all morning, and at one time it was reported and generally believed that the race would be postponed. To this report, perhaps as much as to the inclemency of the weather, was due the fact that the attendance of spectators was very meagre in comparison with the crowds, which this contest usually attracts to the banks of the Thames. Nevertheless there were many thousands of people assembled along the course, despite the unfavorable surroundings, and cheered lustily as the varying events of the race seemed to change the probabilities of its issue. At the hour of starting the snow was still falling heavily and the water of the Thames was rough and lumpy, but the boats drew into the stream promptly, and were greeted with rounds of cheers from either bank. The Oxford boat had the lead at the start, but kept it for less than half a mile, the light blues coming up and going ahead at Bishop's Creek. The next mile was a steady pull by both crews, the Cambridge keeping its slight advantage. Opposite the soap works the dark blues spurted and reached the side of the Cambridge. For a short distance the boats were head and head, but the Cambridge soon slightly increased its stroke and passed Hammersmith bridge a length in advance. This advantage was kept until the boats came to what is known as Corney Reach, where the water was found to be lumpy, and the Oxfords' superb rowing and fine steerman ship gained on their rivals. The Cambridge was badly steered through the reach past Chiswick Eyat, but directly afterward they answered well to the call of Goldie with a spurt of thirty-seven strokes per minute. Thence to Barnes' Railway bridge, the struggle between the contending crews was a series of severe and continuous spurtings, during which the Oxfords reached as high as forty-two strokes per minute. The Cambridge, however, continued to lead and finished in good style, passing the ship at Mortlake one length and a half ahead in twenty-one minutes and four seconds. Another account fixes the time at twenty-one minutes and fifty-three seconds.

The Queen's Trip—Parliament.

LONDON, March 23.—The Queen has delayed her visit to her daughter in Germany (wife of the Prince Imperial) for a few days, owing to the storm.

The House of Lords, adjourned over for the Easter holidays, will not re-assemble until the 8th of April. The House of Commons will adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the 8th prox.

Contents of Granville's Second Note—The Budget.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Observer* says the second note of Earl Granville, in regard to the Alabama Claims, is most friendly and conciliating in tone, but states explicitly that England is unable to submit the question of the admissibility of claims for indirect damages to the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva. The *Observer* describes the dispatch as very lengthy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will make his financial statement to the House of Commons to-morrow. It is reported that he will propose a reduction of two per cent. on the income tax.

Victoria's Visit.

LONDON, March 24.—The Queen departed this morning for Berlin *via* Paris, and a dispatch from Cherbourg announces Her Majesty's arrival there this afternoon. A special train was waiting, on which the Queen and suite embarked for Paris, where it is expected the royal party will arrive at two o'clock to-morrow morning. The Queen will politely decline to meet Thiers, and continue her journey as privately as possible.

FRANCE.

Britain and Spain on the Abrogation of the Commercial Treaty.

PARIS, March 23.—Lord Lyons the English Ambassador to France, and Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador have had a lengthy interview with Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to the French Commercial Policy. It is stated that the two Ministers expressed the deep regret felt by their respective Governments at the course pursued by France, and that Senor Olozaga further stated that ift he duties were collected in contravention of the treaties which do not expire until 1877, Spain would be forced to make reprisals.

The Assembly.

PARIS, March 24.—A duel was fought yesterday between Rozat, of *La Pays*, and Richardet, of the *Courier*. The latter was wounded in the chest.

The Committee of Initiative have reported unfavorably to the Assembly on the proposed raising of the state of seige in Paris.

The taxes established within the last few months have produced five hundred million million of francs, which exceeds the estimates by thirty million francs. The government is now disposed to postpone the debate on its proposition to tax raw materials until after recess.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Doings in the Celestial Dominions.

HONG KONG, February 17.—The steamer Survarando was lost on the rocks near Foo Chow. All hands were saved.

There was terrible suffering in the vicinity of Tirnstin in the flooded district, many were dying of starvation daily. The details of the revolt of native troops in Cavila, Malta, shows that the conspiracy was general for a rising throughout the island had not an accident precipitated the rising at Cavila before arranged, few Europeans would have escaped. The prisons are filled with suspected persons, including many Creoles. Every insurgent taken was bayonetted or shot.

KANAGAIO, February 27.—The Japanese government has assured the liabilities of the deposed princes to foreigners for loans of ships or goods.

The prosecution and deportation of native christians continues.

Daily mails have been established between Yeddo and Yokamda.

A railroad will be opened soon.

The empire is quiet.

ITALY.

Personal and Legislative.

ROME, March 24.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived here.

Fournier, the new French Minister, has also arrived.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved Minister Sella's financial scheme and adjourned until April 15.

THE ROBESON FRAUDS.

First Meeting of the House Committee to Investigate the Charges Against the Secretary of the Navy—Preliminary Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Select Committee to examine into the charges made by the editor of the New York *Sun*, against Secretary Robeson, met this morning, all being present except Mr. Voorhees. Mr. C. A. Dana was present with his counsel, Willard Bartlett. Secretary Robeson was also present. After a general conversation on the course to be pursued. Mr. Peters offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the editor of the New York *Sun* be allowed to have produced before the Committee such witnesses as he may desire to have examined, and by himself or counsel to examine such witnesses in relation to any matters within the scope of the enquiry before the Committee, and the Secretary of the Navy be allowed to appear with counsel, if he sees fit, and that it is the preference of the Committee that both of said parties shall either in person or by counsel conduct the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday evening. In the meantime the names of the witnesses will be furnished.

THE POLITICAL CALDRON.

A Charter For New York City.

ALBANY, March 23.—The New York charter reported in the Senate this morning, and made the special order for Tuesday next, has amendments made providing two Boards of Aldermen, instead of one, to be elected on the cumulative plan. The Commissioners of Public Safety are to be appointed by the Judges of the Superior Court. No salaries are to be paid to Aldermen or Commissioners of the Public Works or Park.

Iowa "[illegible]" Grant.

DESMOINES, March 22.—Hon. J. B. Grinnell, by invitation, delivered a speech this evening on the political situation, before a large audience, comprising the Governor, State officers and a majority of the members of the Assembly. He argued against renomination and in favor of Jas F. Wilson. The alternative would be the Cincinnati Convention and a broad platform, around which the people would gather, and Iowa would be strongly represented at Cincinnati. The speaker was closely listened to, and the speech excites much comment.

Trouble in the "Labor" Camp.

BOSTON, March 22.—The Boston Eight-hour League protests against the Labor platform adopted at Columbus, Ohio, on the ground that it does not propose any remedial measures; it deals in matters of finance which are of no interest to Labor, it don't demand the eighteen hour system, or denounce the abominable factory system in the East; and it fails to recognize the late Congressional Labor bill, or the Labor Redemptionists of Europe.

The Germans in Arkansas Organizing for the Fray to Restore Pure Government.

LITTLE ROCK, March 23.—At a meeting of the Germans in this city to-night, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The German element of the United States have lately banded themselves under Carl Schurz as their leader, under the banner of freedom and justice against corruption; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Turnverein of Little Rock, adhering to the Turners' Union, to take such steps in the coming political campaign in Arkansas, as will most effectually help to carry out the above mentioned principles against corruption, and to do all in their power to elect and place in power only honest and competent men.

Resolved, That the speaker of the Turnverein be authorized so that all the German Associations of Little Rock and other parts of the State may have an opportunity to help with their united strength to carry out the good work of reform, to call a mass meeting of the German citizens of Little Rock and surrounding country in order to perfect their organizations.

Apollo and Tammany.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The adherents of Tammany are busy reorganizing that institution. The more prominent leaders say that the men who have injured Tammany will have no part or parcel in the new organization, and that it will be controlled by respectable men only elected by the people at the primaries shortly to be held. A compromise is likely to be effected between the Apollo Hall Democracy and Tammany in reference to the election to take place under the new charter. There are already a number of candidates for the mayoralty. The Tammany chiefs present, among other names, John Kelly, ex-Sheriff; County Clerk Loew, W. T. Havemeyer, Comptroller Green. Apollo Hall presents a long list, the most prominent of whom are: Senator O'Brien, Sam'l G. Courtney, ex-U. S. District Attorney, and W. H. Wickham.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The Case Dismissed by Judge Daly for Want of Jurisdiction.

NEW YORK, March 21.—At the opening of the court this morning Judge Daly announced that he was obliged to change his purpose of deciding the Hall case on Saturday, Recorder Hackett having yesterday decided that the court he is holding is irregular, and that further proceedings on his (Judge Daly's) part would be void, and nothing remained for him to do but to discharge the jury. This Judge Daly at once did to the surprise of many and gratification of Hall's friends, who warmly congratulated him. The prosecution will bring the case into the Oyer and Terminer Court. When the jurymen left their seats they congratulated the Mayor upon his temporary triumph, and expressed their dissatisfaction that they were not afforded an opportunity of recording their conviction of his innocence. Hall was deeply affected.

"ILE."

Extent of the Oil Interests Involved in the Present Controversy.

The Producers Executive Committee, in their circular giving a history of the South Improvement Company, give the following interesting exhibit of the extent of the oil interests involved in the present war against the "anaconda." They say:

The magnitude of the petroleum interest in this country is readily shown by the subjoined statistics. The total value of the domestic exports of the United States in the year ending July 1, 1871, was $502,000,000. First came cotton, $218,000,000; second, bullion, $84,000,000; third, breadstuffs, $79,000,000; and fourth, petroleum, $37,000,000. This shows, however, only the excess above home consumption. It is obvious, then, that any combination which proposes to interfere in the transportation of this product by the exertion of an exorbitant freight tariff is ruinous to the business and affects almost every kerosene consumer in the world. The annexed table gives the petroleum production, in barrels, of Pennsylvania since 1859.

1859	82,000
1860	500,000
1861	2,113,000
1862	3,056,000
1863	2,611,000
1864	2,116,000
1865	2,497,000
1866	3,597,000
1867	3,347,000
1868	3,715,000
1869	4,215,000
1870	5,659,000
1871	5,795,000
Total barrels	39,301,000

It will be seen that the oil production is immense, and yearly increasing.

Gen. Frank Blair was called to testify against Judge Barnard on Saturday. The General said that he met Barnard at the Astor House, and a in close conversation about the Erie and Union Pacific Railway case, the Judge said he had rid New York of a set of blackguards, meaning the Union Pacific, and he would do so for another, referring to the Erie. Judge Ingraham said that Barnard accidentally took cognizance of the divorce case of Fields against Fields, in consequence of his, Ingraham's, absence.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE ADVANCE IN IRON.

Scarcity of Ore and Increase of Wages the Cause.

The decided advance in iron and its products in Pittsburgh and all the iron centres is explained by the scarcity of ore felt in England, and increase of cost of coal and wages there, affecting the markets of the rest of the world for want of any sufficiently powerful counterbalancing iron manufacturing system elsewhere.

Less than a year ago iron was selling at $35 a ton. To-day the same brands bring $42 to $43.

The small manufactures of merchant bar and bundle iron in England have for the most part abandoned their business to make Besemer steels rails for the commission houses, which throws the manufacturing of merchant bars and bundle iron a few hands.

Laborers there, knowing the state of the markets, are constantly striking for higher wages, and are aided in their efforts by the coal miners, who manage to produce a half supply of coal. All this has caused merchant bar iron to advance steadily since last August up to the present time. Nor is the price yet stationary; for, merchant bar has advanced lately in the Philadelphia market one-fifth of a cent per pound, viz, to 4.4 cents. The Western Pennsylvania iron men have refused for some time to receive orders merely on account of their number, the English manufacturers record the price of the price of their products only when delivered, and refuse all contracts a time.

Everything shows an insufficiency of iron, pig and rolled, forge and Bessemer alike, to satisfy the wants of the civilized world. Ner will the growth of the manufacture for a long time keep pace with the ever enlarging demands made upon it. Fluctuations in the annual product of this or that iron region or country does not materially alter the general situation.

Meanwhile new railway projects are set on foot every week. Russia anticipates her usual spring orders in England by sending them four months in advance. Workmen are watchful and know all this. English puddlers rest when the world hurries. Just when the loudest cry heard is for more iron, they are working but three days in the week, and they make more money than when they work six.

The fact is, when the age makes a great forward movement of any kind, it happens, as with the march of an army, whatever is wanted is wanted in unusual quantities and at once, and therefore must be paid for at famine rates. We are building so many railways, bridges, depots, and so much rolling stock, that we must not only pay the highest price, but must immediately lay out a great deal more money on mills, furnaces and mining, to provide materials. As the same history is recording itself abroad, and even distant parts like Japan and China are making their appearance on the scene of action, each nation will continue to be strained to its utmost strength to do its own work. It is not merely that the London iron market rules that of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but when England is overtasked America must help herself.

Some of the leading firms in the business have amassed fortunes by the recent rise. One firm is known to have cleared a million and a half of dollars on the sudden rise. The Pennsylvania iron "ring" are said to have some 200,000 tons of pig iron on hand, which they are holding for $65. The prices of all kinds of manufactured hardware are stiffening up under the growing dearness of the raw material. English iron, which in July last brought £7 10s, is now held at £10 10s, and not very anxious to sell at that.

POLITICAL HIRELINGS.

The Irish "Protection" Republican Brigade at Wheeling.

We are not a little astonished to find the Wheeling *Register*, a staunch Democratic paper, giving the use of its columns to reports of the tirades of Burke, Costello, Nolan, and a few other Irish Republican renegades in the pay of the Republican party.

As Nolan announced, in this city, that the object of this gang, which ostensibly preaches "Protection," was to draw Democrats, and particularly Irish Democrats from their allegiance to the Democratic party; as Mr. Armstrong, Secretary of the Association sent a communication to the Philadelphia *Press* claiming that the glory of having achieved a Republican victory in New Hampshire was due to Rossa, Nowlan & Co.; as Rossa has just accepted the editorship of the *Irish Republic*, the Grant Republican organ of New York city, which says that Grant is the best and fairest man that ever sat in the Presidential chair; as the Boston *Pilot* says of these renegades: "Every one of them is either a place-holder or place-hunter, representative humbugs already marketed or seeking a market;" and Judas like taking the thirty pieces of silver for doing the dirty work of the Republican party. The platform of this gang may be summed up in one word. They are on the "make," trading trickers "stooping to conquer," and seeking by false pretences to gull their countrymen into voting the Republican ticket. In the light of these facts, which are demonstable and unimpeachable, how cheap, contemptible and silly, the declaration of Burke at Wheeling "that he was not there as a hireling or a party man, as had been charged." It is hardly in order for Democrats to lend their support to such a gang of travelling shams. We believe in protection more than they do, have preached it and battled for it, without fee or reward, a quarter of a century before these Irishmen sold their principles. It is sufficient to say that the charge has been proved, and that the proofs remain intact.

Be Careful.

In these days, when light hats, hot air, and sedentary occupations, cause the hair to fall out, it is a matter of no little importance to know which of the hair preparation are of any value. The majority as has been frequently proved by the first dermatologiss, or hair doctors, possess little or no merit. Such being the fact, it is consoling to those afflicted to know there is really one good article, which is recommended and used by the first medical authority, and has stood every test, many years. This preparation is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—a truly scientific compound, which is unquestionably the best preparation of the kind now before the American public. It will restore to gray hair its original color, cleanse the head thoroughly, cure all eruption of the scalp; and will always restore the hair so long as any germs remain, as they almost invariably do, until extreme old age has destroyed the roots. The original article is made by R. R. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—*Forney's Press Jan. 25, 1868.* d&w-1t

Hazard & Caswell's
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MOVING DAY.

The Hegira at Hand.

The annual hegira characteristic of April 1st, in this vicinity, has already set in, and, unless all the signs fail, there promises to be a more general shifting of the household gods on Monday next than has been for many year past. Already the streets are blocked up by vehicles of every description, bearing the domestic luggage of thousands to the new base of operations. Year by year as April 1st recurs, the tendency of our population to forsake the old quarters and abjure high rents in the center of the city is more manifest. The present year this is the case more than ever, and we need not be surprised to find in the older portion of the city, after "April Fools Day," many disappointed landlords and many "To-Lets" staring us in the face. Partly from necessity, and partly from choice therefore have large numbers of our population been driven to seek suburban homes.

During the current week and part of the next there will ge the usual flurry attending the "folding of the tents," an unusual amount of shopping; the usual amount of extortionate charges on the part of express drivers; the usual amount of landlords wailing over tenants "without money and without price;" and probably the usual amount of broken crockery and disappointment.

"Sich is life."

Bill of Items of the Baltimore Banquet.

The following bill of items has been unearthed by the *Dispatch*:

Examined and admitted by a sub-Committee appointed by the Finance Committee, and afterwards authorized by the Finance Committee to be paid:

Monongahela House	$2,432 3
Central Hotel	872 00
St. Charles Hotel	521 60
M. L. Ehrgott cutlery	512 50
Weyman & Bro., cigars	200 00
A. C. Muller & Co., cigars	130 00
Charles Garber, decorating chandeliers	16 00
Jos. Woodwell & Co., cutlery	3 40
Bunting & Miller, lumber	221 65
W. H. Green, carpenter work	263 42
Jos. Fleming, wines	102 30
John Seifert, wines	124 00
Schmidt & Friday, wines	1,467 00
Little & Mechling, wines	604 00
Johnston & Co., printing	44 90
W. S. Haven, printing	58 85
A. A. Anderson, printing	10 30
R. H. Patterson, livery	1,215 00
Mrs. Morgan, eatables	1,020 00
J. B. Hubley & Co., eatables	2,032 00
John Murdoch & Sons, decorations	871 00
Welton and Kelly, gas fitting	250 00
Schmidt & Friday, excursion	243 75
J. Lauwer, flags	15 00
Monongahela House, extra bill	24 00
Music, two bands	150 00
Cash paid as per voucher, for labor and small bills	346 32
W. G. Johnston & Co., printing	30 25
Leavenworth & Alden, eatables	12 00
Sands & Rineman, cutlery	40 00
Sam. Gelding, carriage hire	5 00
Rody Patterson, carriage hire	11 00
Reymer & Bros., sundries	34 89
	$13,623 69
By sale of cutlery, by B. W. Morgan and C. W. Kehew	262 88
Balance	$13,360 81

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract of bills paid by me as representing the sub-Committee, appointed by the Finance Committee to settle the said Banquet bills against the city.

Thereby accounting for the of $13,360 81, as shown against me by warrants on City Treasurer by Controller McGowan's report.

R. M. SNODGRASS.

Twenty-five hundred and forty dollars for wines, a great portion of which was rifle whisky. Where was the conscience of our delectable temperance members of Council who voted to pay the above bills?

MR. HILARY BRUNOT, an old and greatly esteemed citizen, and the father of Hon. F. R. Brunot, expired at his residence, No. 115 Penn avenue, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was widely known and respected, having resided in this city for seventy-five years past.

PERSONAL.

A dispatch from Utica, N. Y., says that the arraignment of Josephine McCarthy on Tuesday, for the shooting of Milton H. Thompson and Henry H. Hale, caused quite an excitement. The defense proposed to put in a plea of insanity, and asked for time to get ready. The decision is not yet given.

Gen. B. F. Butler appeared in the United States Court in New York, on Tuesday, as counsel for Sadie Wilkinson, in her suit of $20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage on the part of Brick Pomeroy. The case was up on a preliminary question.

A spicy debate took place in the State Senate at Albany yesterday, on the new charter for New York city. Senator O'Brien created a sensation by denouncing Comptroller Green and Van Nort as tools of the Ring, and promised to leave the Senate and go home when the charter bill was passed.

The Sarsfield Guards, of New Haven, Conn., accept the challenge of the Montgomery Guards, of Boston, to drill for the championship of the United States. [What will become of the claims of the Heath Zouaves to the tittle of champions? ED.]

The trials of the Jersey City officials against whom there are 178 indictments were set for yesterday, but in the absence of witnesses they went over until the next term of court.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., sole proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, has for over three years offered, through nearly every newspaper in the United States, a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh in the head which he cannot cure. That he has treated thousands of cases and had no claims presented for the reword from any one who has made a thorough use of his means of cure, is strong and conclusive evidence that he possesses sure means of curing this loathsome disease. The Catarrh Remedy is sold by all druggists. 568

Notice.

Messrs. John Reichenbach & Co., No. 11 Market street, have received their tenth patent right of artificial leg a few days ago, which is the best, lightest, and neater leg than any other ever made. It is beautifully enameled, weighs from 2¼ to 3 pounds, and is twenty five per cent. cheaper than any other firm can afford to make one for. Any person in need of such a leg, and use the same, will find that he or she can walk without a cane, pain, bruises, or even being noticed that it is an artificial limb. Ladies' legs very light. No satisfaction, no charges.

Also ruptures can be cured within six weeks. No cure, no charge.

They manufacture every article in this line, machines for bended knees, knock knees; club feet, disease of the spine, &c.

A Melancholy Break Down.

There are lively break downs that make an audience laugh, and there are sad and sorrowful break downs that make the kind hearted grieve. To the latter class belongs the enervation of body and mind which is usually called "general debility," or "nervous weakness," and which, when neglected, too often terminates in atrophy and death. A wholesome medicated stimulant is the one thing needed in cases of this description, and science and experience unite in pointing to PLANTATION BITTERS as the true specific. The fact that it combines the properties of an invigorant with those of a regulator and alterative, in exactly the proportions necessary to produce a radical change in the tone of the system, and the action of the digestive and secretive organs, is an unanswerable argument in its favor as a general restorative

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s, 1881	114⅜@ 14⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	115⅛@115⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	112 @112¼
United States 5-20s, 1864	112⅛@112¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	112⅜@112⅝
United States 5-20s (new issue)	111 @111¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	112⅛@112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112⅝ Bid
United States 10-40s	107⅝ Bid
United States 10-40s (Coupons)	108⅛@108¼
Currency sixes	115⅛@115½
New 5 Per Cents	109⅝ Bid

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1872.

REMARKS—What to say in relation to the markets we are at a loss. With few exceptions, uniformity in prices is the rule, and we see no reason why such should not be the case for some days to come. We make some slight changes in our figures on bacon and provisions, and upon a fair trade with the prospect of an increase after Lent is over. Flour is held firmly at former quotations. Wheat is in light receipt, and there seems to be no disposition to reduce prices. Corn and oats are in heavy receipt, whilst rye and barley are both light. The cheese market is almost bare. Prime butter is scarce and in demand. Eggs are in demand for Easter and command 25c per dozen.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	295
Wheat, sks	538
Butter, pks	44
Apples, bbls	25
Corn, sks	1,183
Oats, sks	333
Bacon, tcs	191
Rye, sks	135
Cheese, bxs	52
Bacon, pcs	4,786

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have to report a steady market with a good trade demand. The current rates are as follows: hams, s. c. plain 11¾c; canvassed do 12c; s. c. shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6c; ribbed sides 7½c; clear rib 8c; clear 8½c; breakfast bacon 10½a11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14; ham sausage 10c; lard, tierce, 9½c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 11c.

HAY—The market was a firm one, with the advantage on the side of holders; we note sales of baled on the landing at $25a28 per ton as extreme rates.

HOMINY—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales in a regular way at $4 50 per bbl.

ONIONS—In ample supply, with regular sales at $2 50a3 per bu.

POTATOES—We are reported a fair local demand; prices are without change; sales range from 70a80c.

PEANUTS—Steady but not active at 8½a9c.

SALT—The current rates by the car load are $1 85 and from steamer $2 per barrel.

ASHES—The supply in first hands is a small one and holders are not very anxious to sell; we quote soda ash, common at 7c; refined 8c; potash 10c; pearls 11c; nitrate soda 5½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts for some days past have been light with a fair jobbing demand; as relates to prices we have no changes to note; sales common to medium $3a3 50a4; choice to fancy $5 00a5 25a5 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady but not active; we are reported regular sales of common to medium at 55a65c; prime to choice at 70a75c per gallon.

BUTTER—We can report a good demand for choice lots with purchasers for all of that kind that was offered; sales of prime to choice at 30a32c; common and medium lots dull and hard to dispose of.

BEANS—Firm, with a good local demand; sales of prime to choice, $2 50a2 75.

BROOM CORN—The rates are the same as for some days past, viz: 6, 8a9c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet, with sales at 4½c per lb.

COUNTRY LARD—In fair supply; we note sales of round lots at 8a8½c; in a small way, 9c.

CANNED GOODS—We are reported a fair trade demand; peaches, $6a7; corn, $5, 6 50a7; tomatoes $4 50a5 per case.

CRANBERRIES—The market was entirely devoide of animation; sales in a regular way at $12, 15a16 per bbl.

CHEESE—Firm, with a good demand; Goshen, 19a20c; Factory, 17a18c per pound; stocks very light.

CARBON OIL—The market ruled quiet the supply being fully up to the demand; sales of standard brands at 20c; from the stores, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following: Peaches, halves, to the trade, 9a9½c; in a small way 10a10½c; mixed 8a8½c; quarters 7a7½c; apples in good demand and prices unchanged; sales good to fair 7a8c; prime 8½c per lb.

EGGS—The market was firm; prices are always governed by the receipts; the stock in hand is not a large one and holders are asking 24a25c per dozen.

FLOUR—As before noted, the market was a shade firmer with an increased demand, the tendency being to higher prices; we quote nominally as follows: common to good spring wheat at $7 40a7 60; choice $7 70a7 80; fair to good red winter $7 50a7 75; choice $7 90a8 00. Rye flour $5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market since our last report has undergone no quotable change; holders are not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. Wheat is held firmly; red $1 60a1 62; white $1 63a1 68 per bushel. Oats decidedly firmer with only moderate receipts; sales of mixed at 48c; prime white 50c for round lots; from store the usual advance is obtained. Rye quiet at 98ca$1 00. Corn—Holders are firmer without any advance; we quote mixed at 57c; prime yellow 60c. Barley unchanged; spring $75a80c; fall 80a85c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, March 28, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was decidedly dull, dealers being wide apart in their views and not inclined to make terms that are satisfactory. The receipts of the raw material show a steady falling off. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the export east of refined. The nominal rates for the various deliveries were as follows:

CRUDE

Holders were offering oil as follows:

Spot	9½c
March	9½c
S. O. all year	9½c
B. O. all year	12c

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note; we quote for deliveries as follows:

Spot	21½c
March	21¾c
April	22¼c
May	23c
June	23½c

The above for eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—The *Courier* says: The market remains about the same with the following sales.

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	spot	$3 67½
4,000 "	s. o. 2d quarter	3 67½

LOWER ROAD.

500 "	spot	3 60
1,000 "	"	3 65
500 "	"	3 65
500 "	"	3 60
2,000 "	s. o. 2d quarter	3 67½

PETROLEUM CENTRE.

500 "	s. o. 2d quarter	3 60

NEW YORK, March 27.—Closing of the 26th. Market quiet with sales of 1,500 bbls at 22⅝c; 2,000 bbls at 22½c. Crude in bulk steady at 12⅝a12¾c; cases firm at 28a28½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and more in buyers favor with sales of 1,000 bbls refined at 21½c with a return.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Market quiet and steady at 21¾c; crude in bulk 11½c; in bbls 15½c; cases 27c; sales none; futures from the 1st to 15th of April 21½a22c; 15th to 30th April 22a22¼c; May 22a22¼c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 27.—Market quiet at $3 65.

OIL CITY, March 27.—The market was quiet but little firmer; ordinary on lower road held at $3 65c; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 80.

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot held at $3 67.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, March 23, 1872.

CATTLE.

REMARKS—The sum of cattle destined for this market was comparatively light during the entire week, though the number of through, or those intended for the eastern markets, was very heavy. The quality of those offered for sale in this market was, as a general thing, good. The ruling of the market during the coming week will depend greatly upon the number and quality of the stock offered, and the tone of the eastern market. Well posted dealers, however, do not view the prospect as very flattering. Below we give the closing figures of the market to-day, together with sales and purchases for the past three days, from which the intelligent reader can draw his own conclusions as to the state of the market:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	6½a7
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5½a6¼
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	4¾a5¼
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 a4½
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	4 a5
Texas steers	4 5⅜

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs during the week was heavy and in quality fair. The weather was passable and nearly all offered found purchases. In anticipation of warmer weather, the prospect for the coming week is not considered particularly good. Following are the closing rates of the market this morning:

Extra Philadelphia	$580a540
Good to Prime, Phila. 225a250	510a520
Good to Prime, New York, 189a220	4½a860
Still-feed Hogs	4¼a440
Rough to Common	4

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been unusually heavy throughout the entire week, the quality generally being fair and finding ready sale at figures previously given, with a fair prospect that all will sell up in the figures until after clipping time. The market closed this morning as follows:

Extra, 100 to 110	$9 00a9 25
Good to Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	8 25a8 75
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	7 00a8 00
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	6 00a6 50
Foot rot and scalawags, by the head	2 00a8 00

These are sales made for the past three days.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1872.

CATTLE.

REMARKS.—During a hasty visit to the East Liberty cattle yards to-day, we gleaned the following facts in relation to the market for cattle, hogs and sheep. The run of cattle this week, thus far, has been fair, though the quality has been of an inferior order. Dealers were a little shy in giving an opinion as to the prospects for the balance of the week, but from what we could gather they are fair should the arrivals not prove to heavy, which is not likely. We give the following as the ruling figures of the market to-day, together with the sales for the past three days, from which the reader can draw his own conclusions as to the state of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb steers, $6 75a7; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lb steers, $6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $5 50a6; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4a4 50; Texas steers, $4 25a5 50.

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs up to the time of writing has been fair, though the character of the stock was generally very common. The market moves slow, and as the weather bids fair to become warm, the prospects for the coming week are not bright. We give the following as the ruling quotations of the market at its close to-day, together with the following sales: Extra Philadelphia, $4 75a5; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 226, $4 30a4 50; still fed hogs $4 20a4 40; rough to common $4a4 25.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep thus far has been heavy and the quality generally good. The market ruled a shade weaker, owing to the belief that Congress will modify the tariff upon foreign wool, and the near approach of clipping time, for it is well known that the price of wool regulates the price of mutton. Following are the closing figures of the market to-day: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $9 00a9 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 50a8 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 00a7 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $6 00a7 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00a3 00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Flour steady and quiet; No 1 red winter, $1 63. Corn quiet. Oats quiet. Refined petroleum firm but quiet, 22a22½c for trade lots; nothing done in crude.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, March 25, 1872.

CATTLE.

REMARKS—The number of cattle on sale to-day was within a fraction of that offered on last Monday footing up about eight hundred head, which were freighted or driven in from the surrounding counties. The quality was only fair, though a few prime were offered which met ready sale, and prices on this class ruled a shade higher han on last Monday. The following figures will not fall short of the ruling of the market to-day:

Extra, 1,300 to 1,500	$6 75a7 25
Prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 35a6 65
Fair	6 00a6 25
Common to medium	5 00a5 50
Stockers	4 65a5 00

HOGS.

There was little done in the hog market to-day. The supply was up to the average of the past two weeks, but from some cause prices ruled low and the average of the market was $4 50a5 75. There was few sales.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep offered to-day was very light, being only about 350 head, all told. Though mostly fair, there were "all sorts" offed. Owing to the high price of wool at the present time, sheep rule high and will continue to do so until after clipping time. We noticed a few lots of extra fine sheep, which were gobbled up in less than no time at the handsome price of 11c per pound, though 9¼a10c were the ruling figures, scallawags sold as low as $3 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Gold was strong and higher, opening at 110 and closing with sales at 110⅝. Loans ranged from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. The clearings were $23,750,000.

Governments were strong and higher, in sympathy with gold.

On the Stock Exchange Erie was the favorite during the morning, but lost much of its hold on speculators during afternoon. The first sale was at 66, which was followed by a rapid decline to 60, and but few sales were made between the two prices. Afterwards, the price advanced to 62½, fell off to 60½, advanced to 62¼, declined to and closed weak at 59⅝. The foreign orders for Erie were very limited. Private telegrams from London state that the decline there was attended with very large sales of long stock, and on our own Stock Exchange there were intervels during the day when it seemed as if some bankers could not stock enough for their constituents.

The balance of the market was buoyant and higher, the advance ranging from ½ to 2⅞ per cent. Ohio and Mississippi led the list on the upward turn, and advanced from 48½ to 51⅛. Rock Island advanced from 116¾ to 117⅛. The Rock Island Directors have declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. free of government tax, payable on April 23d. The transfer books will close on April 8th. Northwest was next in point of interest. Northwest Common, Wabash, Western Union, St. Paul Common, Lake Shore and New York Central, all of which were strong and higher. Union Pacific was steady.

In the miscellaneous list Boston, Hartford and Erie sold up to 9⅞. Quicksilver shares were weak. Incidental to the Erie movement a report was current on the street to-day that Heath and Raphel had retired from the contest, but it could not be authenticated. London quotations for Erie were from 51 to 53 for unprotected and protected shares. Stocks at the close were strong, except Erie.

Money was easy at 6a7 per cent.

Southern securities were generally firm.

DRY GOODS.

Business was pretty lively and the market firm. We quote Adriatic brown sheetings at 14½c; Indian head 15c; broadway 12½c; Bedford R 10½c; Graintville E E 44c; Mount Vernon C 11½c; Western World 11½c; Appleton and Adriatic A brown drills 15c, Alabama and Osuaburgs 13a13½c, Augusta do 15a16½c; Milledgeville do 18c; Canoe River brown and State jeans 13½c; Indian Ocean improved corset jeans 13½c; Rockport bleached 14½c; Cabot A bleached muslins 16c; bleached sheetings 19c; pride of West 21c; Pocuset Canoe 14½c; Utica, 36 inch, 19c; do nonpariel 20c; do 54c; sheetings 30c. do 6-4; do 37½c; do 9-4; do 55c; do 10 4, do 60c; Dunnells fancy prints 11½c; do purples 12c; Hartel fancies 11½c; do Swiss Rubies 10c; Pacific Mills fancies 12c and Simpsons mourning prints 11c.

PRODUCE.

Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 23c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine western and state $6 20a6 55; common to good extra $6 65a6 95; good to choice $7a7 60; white wheat, western $7 65a8 25; extra Ohio $6 95a7 95; St. Louis $7a9 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 88½c. Wheat dull; delivery for spring good; milling demand firm for amber spring No 2 store $1 50a1 52; afloat $1 50a1 57; red winter, western $1 67a1 70; amber $1 71a1 74. Rye quiet; western 88½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer with moderate demand; western mixed afloat 70½c. Oats dull; western 53a55c; Ohio 55½a58c. Eggs dull in buyers favor at 23a24c. Hay firm, shipping $1 35a1 45; retail lot $1 40a1 70. Hops firm; 10a30c for 1870, 10a15c for 1869, 8a12c for 1868. Leather in fair request and firm at 28a29½c; Orinoco, 27a27½c. Wool quiet; unwashed, 70c; pulled, 76a83c. Coffee dull; Rio, 17½a20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½a8¾c. Cuba, 8½a9c; Havana, 9a9½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 60a70c. Rice firm at 9a9½c. Crude petroleum, 12⅝c; refined, 22½c. Pork more active and easier; new mess, $12 75a12 80; mess pork, April, $12 75a12 80; May, $13. Beef cut meats unchanged. Lard more active and easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½a8⅝c; kettle, 9½c; April, 8⅝c; June, 9⅛c. Butter steady: Western, 11a24c. Cheese quiet.

METALS.

Manufactured copper firmer; ingot lake active and firmer at 33c cash. Iron, Scotch pig firmly held at 50a54c. American 49a52c; Russia sheet firm at 18½a19c. Gold nails strong; cut $5 25; clinch $6 75a7 25; horse shoe 20a33c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 22½c. Flour firm, family $7 50a7 85. Wheat steady; red $1 70a1 72. Corn dull and declined at 46c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 90a92c. Oats steady at 38a42c. Barley dull but unchanged at 60a70c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs drooping at 17c. Butter scarce and firm at 27a33c. Cheese firm at 18a19c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged at $12 00 asked. Lard drooping; steam 8½c; kettle 8⅜c asked; no sales. Buckwheat dull and unchanged at 4a4¾a6¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders 5⅝c, sides 6⅝a7½c. Hogs firm; receipts 1,400. Whisky firm at 85c.

There is Good Authority

For stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

CLARK—On yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, Mrs. MARY CLARK, wife of the late Thomas Clark, in her 75th year.

BARR—On Sunday morning, March 24, at 6 o'clock, of typhoid fever, in the 17th year of his age, GEORGE CALVERT BARR, eldest son of Charles S. and Annie E. Barr, of Oakland.

McGINLEY—On Sunday morning March 24th, 1872, at his residence No. 70 Smithfield street, MICHAEL McGINLEY, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

YOUNG—On Sabbath morning, March 24, 1872, Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, in the 65th year of her age.

McEWEN—On Sunday night, March 24, 1872, MARY McEWEN, wife of George W. McEwen, aged seventy-two years.

RICH—On Sunday evening, March 24, 1872, JOHN M. RICH, eldest son of Rev. A. J. and Martha K. Rich.

LIPPERT—On Friday morning, at five o'clock, March 22, 1872, HENRY LIPPERT, aged sixty years.

ECCLES—On March 22, 1872, at 8½ o'clock p. m. at his late residence Carson street, Birmingham, R. J. ECCLES in the 45th year of his age.

KENNEDY—SAMUEL A. KENNEDY, youngest and only child of Robert and Agnes Kennedy, on Friday morning, at half-past five o'clock, March 22d.

SHIELDS—At Leetsdale, on Thursday, March 21st, Mrs. ELIZA SHIELDS.

SCHAFFNIT—On Monday, March 25th, at 3½ p. m., Mrs. MARY SCHAFFNIT, wife of Mr. George A. Schaffnit.

FOLLANSBEE—At East Fairfield, Columbiana county, Ohio, on Monday afternoon, March 25, JOHN FOLLANSBEE, in the 80th year of his age.

CUDDY—At his home in St. Louis Thursday, March 21, at 11½ o'clock a. m., JAMES CUDDY, aged 74 years.

BROWN—On Thursday night, March 21, at the residence of her husband, No. 101 Ohio street, Allegheny, Mrs. ELLEANOR, wife of RICHARD BROWN, aged 37 years 6 months.

BRUNOT—On Wednesday, March 26th, at 4 P. M., of pneumonia, HILDY BRUNOT, in the 77th year of his age.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, Spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, billious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their mephitic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influences by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is fourfold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

Queer Questions.

One of the queerest notions that enters the heads of people now-a-days, is that consumption cannot be cured. Of course, if people will allow disease to take its own course, without doing anything to arrest it, then it will not be cured. But if proper means are made use of at the start then there is a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured thousands of cases, which, if left alone, would, in all likelihood, have ended fatally. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has also cured many far advanced cases of consumption, and that too, by a principal as plain, as that by which water puts out fire.

The Doctor's LUNG SOUND, by which he explores and investigates the state of the lungs, makes their condition as plain, as if the chest were made of glass and you could see their workings. Dr. Keyser with his Lung Cure, has gained high credit in the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs and pulmonary organs. Office and Medicine Store 167 Liberty street. Every day except Saturday and Tuesday. A treatise on chronic lung diseases sent free wherever it is ordered.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 50.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, ss:

To the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

(L. S.) We command you, that you attach George Gilbert, Abner Gilbert and Eli Walton, late of your county, by all and singular their goods and chattles, lands and tenements, and all rents due or to become due to either of the above named parties, arrising out of a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in South Huntingdon township, in Westmoreland county, containing twenty-seven acres, more or less and having thereon erected a Saw Mill and Dwelling House and Barn, adjoining lands of Christ. Sechrist, William Neff and Lewellin Biggs. You will attach said described premises in the possession of Theodore Campbell, or other person or persons in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Greensburg, in and for said county, on the 13th day of MAY next, there to answer Frederick Fulgar of a plea of debt founded on a note under seal, dated the 20th day of February, 1868, calling for $875 00, with interest from date, and also that you summon Theodore Campbell, or any other person or persons, as garnishees, that they be and appear before our Court on the said 13th of May, 1872, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness, the Hon Jas. A. Logan, President Judge of our said Court, at Greensburg, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1872.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Prothonotary.

I certify the above to be a true and attested copy of the original. So answers.

ALEX. KILGORE, Sheriff.

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